FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 209 *26 October 1984*

ARGENTINA

President on Political Situation, Other Issues B 1
[Paris LE MATIN 22 Oct]
Diplomats Briefed on Falklands Draft Resolution B 3
Negotiations With Creditors, IMF at Standstill [CLARIN 24 Oct] B 3
Gen Agosti Put Under Strict Preventive Custody B 4
UNHCR Aids Return to Country of 2,000 Exiles B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 24 Oct]
Provincial Governors Depart for Soviet Union B 4
Intransigent, Justicialist Political Front Denied B 5
Bulgarian Legislative Delegation Arrives on Visit B 5
Legislators Criticized on Joint USSR Communique B 5
[LA PRENSA 18 Oct]
Briefs: ADIRA Directors; Fuel Sales to Paraguay B 6

BOLIVIA

Siles Addresses Nation, Starts Hunger Strike C 1
Military Politicians Supports Siles' Action C 3
Catholic Bishops Urge Unity To Overcome Crisis C 4
UDP Response C 4
Paramilitary Group Arrested in Santa Cruz C 5
7 Sentenced in Guerrilla Conspiracy Case C 5

CHILE

Pinochet Says Constitution 'Here To Stay' E 1
Jarpa Says Soviet Union Promoting Subversion E 1
Manuel Bustos Comments on Upcoming Stoppage E 1
Four Injured in Government Headquarters Bombing E 2
Large Arsenal Found in Puente Alto District E 2
PDC Leader's Death Said Not of Natural Causes E 2
Missing Worker, Reportedly Arrested, Found Dead E 3
Mineworkers in 28th Day of Hunger Strike E 3
MDP Rejects Consensus, Endorses 29 Oct Protest E 3
MUR Santiago Assembly Names Executive Board E 4
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 15 Oct]
Briefs: New Air Force Unit E 4

ECUADOR

Executive-Legislative Committee Holds Talks G 1
Deputy Larrea on Rift G 1
President's Position G 2
Lower Oil Prices Represent $52 Million Loss G 2

PERU

Justice Official on Amnesty International Report J 1
Interior Minister Denies Civil Guards Killed J 1
Marines Implicated in Ayacucho 'Massacre' J 1

URUGUAY

Air Force Commander on Tupamaros, Ferreira K 1
Sanguinetti Says President Inciting Revenge K 1

PANAMA

Ardito Orders Riot Control Units To Airports N 1
Lopez Says U.S. 'Manipulating' Canal Figures N 1
[LA PRENSA 20 Oct]
PDC States Position on 10 October Incident N 2
[LA PRENSA 19 Oct]
PRD, PALA Executive Committees Adopt Agreement N 2
[CRITICA 23 Oct]
Salvadoran Priest Reportedly Manipulates Seminary N 3
[CRITICA 16 Oct]
Priest Expelled From Nicaragua Interviewed N 3
Columnist Denounces Canal Treaty Violations N 8
[LA REBUBLICA 15 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Salvadoran Rebel Leaders Seek Monge's Mediation P 1
Justice Minister Denies Political Prisoners Exist P 1
Justice Minister Discusses Refugee Question P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Views Conflict, Pacification Process P 1
Tenorio Discusses Peace Efforts, Democracy P 2
Blandon: Mechanical Failure Caused Helicopter Crash P 3
FMLN Issues Communique on Monterrosa's Death P 4
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Warship P 5
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
FMLN Radio Denounces U.S. Foreign Policy P 5
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
Reportage on Guerrilla-Military Clashes P 6
Atlacatl Battalion Casualties [Radio Venceremos] P 6
Central Front Activities [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 7
Railroads, Crop Dusters Damaged P 7
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
Crop Duster Destroyed [Radio Venceremos] P 8
20-21 October Rebel Actions [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 8
Clashes Near San Salvador [Radio Venceremos] P 8
Actions in Usulutan, San Miguel P 9
[Radio Farabundo Marti]
18 Army Casualties [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 9
16 Army Casualties in Ambush [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 9
Casualties in Cabanas [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 10

HONDURAS

M-LIDER Exhorts People To Organize Politically P 10
Commentary Hails Armed Forces Day Speeches P 11
Repatriation of Salvadoran Refugees in Limbo P 12
[TIEMPO 23 Oct]

GUATEMALA

Minister Discounts Amnesty International Charges P 12
Three Left-Wing Groups Form Election Alliance P 12

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denounces U.S., Emphasizes FSLN Goals P 13
News Report on MIG's Denied in Washington P 18
Ambassadors Denies Report P 18
Chamorro Demands Immediate End to Aggression P 19
Ramirez Discusses Elections, Voter Turnout P 20
MAP-ML Leaders Interviewed on Elections P 20
CDN Leader Scores PLI Presidential Candidate P 25
[LA PRENSA 17 Oct]

CUBA

Castro Receives Gosplan Chairman Baybakov Q 1
Castro Meets Bulgaria's Filipov at Airport Q 1
Montane Oropesa Meets With Poland's Rakowski Q 1
Vietnam's To Huu Arrives, Met by Miret Q 1
Maurice Bishop Called Hero at Santiago Ceremony Q 1
Bishop Memorial Meeting Condemns U.S. Actions Q 2
GRANMA Editorial Marks Grenada Invasion Q 2
Cypriot Justice Minister Meets Bravo, Escalona Q 2
Disarmament, C. America Discussed at UN Q 3
Further Report Q 3
'Our America' Views 'Uproar' Over CIA Manual Q 4
Commentary Notes U.S. Setbacks in El Salvador Q 5
Commentary Lauds Regional Common Market Q 6
'Integral Brigade System' Shows Results Q 7
'Sacra-84' Military Exercise Begins in Camaguey Q 7
Defense Projects Progress at Havana Schools Q 7

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Governor General Replaces Election Commissioner S 1
Radix, MBPM Mark Anniversary of U.S. Invasion S 1

PRESIDENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION, OTHER ISSUES

PM250953 Paris LE MATIN in French 22 Oct 84 p 20

[Interview with President Raul Alfonsin by Christain Casteran and Georges Valance in Paris on 21 October]

[Text] LE MATIN: Foreign debt, human rights, economic and social crisis... Mr President, less than a year after your accession to power, do you believe that democracy has returned to Argentina for good?

Alfonsin: It is true that it is even more difficult than we forecast. We have not done everything yet but I do believe we are moving in the direction we set ourselves. As for the economic and social problems, we have covered ground in the political and ethical field.

LE MATIN: Have the threats of a coup been averted?

Alfonsin: Yes. All threats of a coup d'etat have disappeared. I do not believe there is now a single person who could envisage interrupting the democratic process. In view of their economic and social problems, the Argentine people realize that the only solution is their involvement in strengthening democracy.

LE MATIN: But some people suggest that your are still afraid of the military, that, for instance, you do not yet dare attack those responsible for the thousands of kidnappings that took place under the dictatorship. That justice is very slow....

Alfonsin: We understand the suffering of those whose dear ones disappeared, particularly the suffering of the Plaza de Mayo mothers. It is true, sometimes, justice is slow; there is no doubt about that. But it is the civil courts that will act. We will not altar our basic stance, which is to respect the constitutional state.

LE MATIN: You have secured from the IMF more flexible economic conditions to resolve the debt problem. Nevertheless, you still need to cut inflation by half. Do you have the domestic political means to impose such a policy of stringency, particularly on the trade unions?

Alfonsin: It is true that the IMF responded very favorably to the statement of intentions which I sent. We have secured agreement for Argentina to implement a plan of economic measures that will not lead to a recession, a plan that will not cause a fall in real incomes, which fell 50 percent during the military era. We are convinced of the need to make an effort to settle our economic problems and our debt problems. But we refuse to do so by causing real income to plummet. Because in view of the level of incomes, it would be a policy not of austerity but of unjust deprivation dangerous to social peace.

LE MATIN: Do you find some small degree of understanding of these huge difficulties in the Peronist parliamentary opposition and in the trade unions, which are also Peronist?

Alfonsin: Of course the workers' demand for better pay is legitimate. It is important to the government that everyone manage to understand that there are no magical solutions. Of course conflicts and tensions do occur. But I cannot say that the opposition to my government is organizing some kind of systematic and destructive protest.

LE MATIN: It seems that Reagan's United States put pressure on the IMF to impose stricter conditions on Argentina. It is even said that Reagan was willing to make an example by isolating Argentina....

Afonsin: I am familiar with this story. As you know, Argentina took part in meetings with the other Latin American countries to jointly examine the debt problems. We will continue along this path, because it is essential to standardize approaches to dealing with Latin America's debt problems so as to struggle more effectively and to achieve a new international order. The problem for us is how to ensure that the North does not discriminate against us in international trade. I do not believe that the United States exerted the pressures you mentioned.

LE MATIN: The majority of Latin America's indebted countries have signed agreements with their creditors. Do you believe that the threat of mass bankruptcies and the specter of a world financial collapse have been dispelled?

Alfonsin: To avert financial chaos the debt problem should be viewed from a different angle. We do not agree with the idea that the worst of the financial crisis is over. The worst of the crisis will pass when the major countries make the political decision to tackle the debt problems as a matter connected with universal justice. Here in Latin America a new era of hope has begun, with on one hand the rejection of totalitarian systems and on the other a certain dispelling of revolutionary myths. This enables us to put forward reasonable and rational solutions within the framework of respect for human rights and by means of democracy. But this will only be possible if democracy does not appear bound up with economic and social problems such as unemployment, poverty, and social injustice.

LE MATIN: Are you not, despite yourself, exerting a kind of blackmail on the West by saying: "Unless you help us, democracy will totter"?

Alfonsin: I repeat that we are the first to say we are willing to make the necessary efforts. But we also resolutely assert that we cannot continue being penalized in our international trade. Regarding France, there are two points: First, we express our gratitude for its very vigorously expressed solidarity on the subject of human rights. But unless we are careful this solidarity will be post mortem. Unfortunately, democracy dies through faults of its own, but also because the idea of universal justice has not been developed. Second, this demand is universal to Latin America, which seeks a frank dialogue with the countries of the North. We are being encouraged in this by the president of the French Republic.

LE MATIN: Two topical questions, Mr President. First, the Malvinas, which will be debated by the United Nations at the end of the month. What do you expect from France in particular and from Europe as a whole?

Alfonsin: We have submitted to the United Nations a motion whose aim is to settle the problem peacefully. The last UN General Assembly appealed to Britain and Argentine to reach a peaceful solution. Hitherto there have been virtually no positive results. We recall that during the conflict both the European Commission and the European Parliament supported the idea of the need to find a peaceful solution. This is what the Argentine Government wants, too. We hope that Europe will continue to support these efforts for a peaceful solution. Otherwise, it will be involved in inner conflicts.

LE MATIN: You have just signed an accord with Chile on the Beagle Channel, thus putting an end to this old border dispute. Why are you holding a plebiscite?

Alfonsin: We have put an end to a 100-year-old crisis which has frequently brought us to the brink of an armed conflict. I will be visiting the Vatican to express my gratitude to Pope John Paul II for all the work he has done toward achieving peace in Latin America. As for the plebiscite, it is in no way binding. And even if it were, it would make no difference: I would still receive 80 percent of the votes!

DIPLOMATS BRIEFED ON FALKLANDS DRAFT RESOLUTION

PY252042 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (DYN) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today briefed diplomatic representatives accredited to Argentina on the draft resolution on the Malvinas issue that will be submitted next week to the UN General Assembly session. In addition, it has been confirmed that on 26 October Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will leave for New York, where he will attend the UN debate on the Malvinas.

Ambassadors from Asia, Western Europe, the United States, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East today attended successive meetings at the Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic representatives from Asia and Eastern Europe held separate meetings with Ambassador Jorge Mauhourat, the Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary. Ambassador Mario Pepe, the director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian and Oceania Department, was present during the first meeting, while Ambassador Ricardo Ramayon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Eastern Europe Department, was present during the second meeting.

When he left the Foreign Ministry, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Kvasov reported that they were briefed on the draft resolution on the Malvinas that Argentina will submit to the UN General Assembly on either 1 or 2 November. This draft resolution urges Argentina and Great Britain to undertake negotiations on the conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, but unlike on previous occasions, it does not allude to the issue of "colonialism." According to rumors, this term has been discarded to soften the text and to try to obtain favorable votes from those countries that had previously abstained or had voted against Argentina. When Kvasov was asked what stance the Soviet Union will take, he answered, "I cannot say at the present time." He added, however, that "in view of the fact that my country's position was firm and consistent from the beginning and that it has always granted political and diplomatic aid to Argentina. I think that this time it (the vote) will also be favorable."

Following his meeting with Mauhourat, U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz said that he had been officially presented with the text of the Argentine draft resolution on the Malvinas, "and now I am going to transmit it to my government." Regarding the White House's position, Ortiz stated: "We have to analyze it, and this will be done once I have transmitted it" to Washington.

The West European ambassadors then arrived at San Martin Palace, where they were received by Ambassador Marcelo Delpech, under secretary for border and southern affairs, and by Norberto Vidal, director of the Department of West European Affairs. Minister Councillor Hermann Sauweber represented the FRG Embassy. The FRG has a new ambassador in Buenos Aires, Hans Werner Finck von Finckenstein, who presented his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin on 19 October. The ambassadors of Africa and the Far East were the last to arrive at the Foreign Ministry. They were received by Ambassador Mauhourat and the director for that area, Minister Vicente Espeche Gil.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CREDITORS, IMF AT STANDSTILL

PY252205 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 21

[Text] Foreign bank sources told CLARIN last night that the refinancing of the Argentine foreign debt (and a call for a formal meeting of the Paris Club) have been called off until mid-December because differences in criteria between Argentina and its creditors have arisen.

Argentine Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez recently went to the United States to request $5.45 billion and a 15-year period plus a 1-year grace period to repay the debt. The creditors say that the terms of the Argentine proposal, although similar to Mexico's, are different because Argentina is to repay a "stand-by" [preceding word in English] loan in 15 months, while Mexico is undertaking a 3-year adjustment program. Besides, the estimates (of future foreign currency flow for Argentina) that were made by Argentina's creditors are different from the ones stated in the documents sent to the IMF. For this reason, the creditors are requesting a revision of the figures in order to improve the volume of income from exports expected for 1985. Since the creditor banks have clearly said that they are not willing to finance the whole amount requested by Argentina, some Argentine economy officials have begun negotiations to sound out the U.S. Treasury for a "government-to-government loan" for the difference (the United States previously did this with Mexico and Brazil by means of a "swap" [preceding word in English] operation that is still being renewed by these countries). Several members of the "steering committee" [preceding two words in English] stressed that they favor a "revolving plan [preceding two words in English] which is a way to postpone a payment deadline) linked to a clause saying that the refinancing depends on the fulfillment of obligations and the relation maintained between Argentina and the IMF adjustment plan. Yesterday, Message 445 from the Italian news agency ANSA reported the statements made by the new president of Citicorp-Citibank, John Reed, who said that his company will classify several operations with Argentina as "nonperforming" [preceding word in English] and that the renewal of financing to this country subject to the "fulfillment of the announced economic policy."

GEN AGOSTI PUT UNDER STRICT PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY260102 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (TELAM) -- The Criminal and Correctional Federal Appellate Court has ordered that Brigadier General Orlando Ramon Agosti, retired former Air Force commander and member of the first military junta, be kept under strict preventive custody. The same court also ordered that Gen Agosti be detained in Penal Unit 22 of the federal prison service. He was taken to this prison unit yesterday.

UNHCR AIDS RETURN TO COUNTRY OF 2,000 EXILES

PY241815 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- About 2,000 Argentine exiles returned to the country in recent months with financial assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), the regional director of the UN agency said yesterday. Mohammed Ben-Amar said the UNHCR paid the travel fares of some 2,000 Argentines who left the country during the military process regime but who could not afford the expenses of a return trip. Ben-Amar said that in Latin America alone there are 400,000 refugees, while Africa tops the list of continents with 4,000,000. The UNHCR has allotted 42 million dollars this year in financial aid to Latin American refugees, he said.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS DEPART FOR SOVIET UNION

PY251340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0340 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- The governors of the provinces of San Juan, Leopoldo Bravo; Mendoza, Felipe Llaver; Santa Cruz, Arturo Puricelli; Santa Fe, Jose Maria Vernet, today left for the Soviet Union, where they will make commercial contacts related to their regional economies.

At Ezeiza International Airport, Llaver said that we want to study the possibilities of buying necessary antihail equipment, since we have already bought launching ramps and rockets, and we wish to continue with the same line. Puricelli said that they were going to talk about hydroelectric investments, especially for the dam on the Santa Cruz River, and also about the possibility of installing cold-climate fodder silos and wool processors. San Juan Governor Leopoldo Bravo said he had been ambassador to the Soviet Union and that it was a pleasure to return after so many years. It is 38 years since my first visit to that country, and we will talk about turbines, trucks, and dams, he said.

INTRANSIGENT, JUSTICIALIST POLITICAL FRONT DENIED

PY250125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Intransigent Party [PI] President Oscar Allende has categorically denied the possibility of forming a political front with the Justicialist Party [PJ]. I am surprised at this report because our party's position is very clear, the Intransigent Party president said in Mar del Plata. Dr Allende also categorically dismissed reports that he has held meetings with Lorenzo Miguel to analyze the possibility of creating a political front with the PJ.

As for the plebiscite on the border agreement with Chile, the Intransigent Party leader reiterated that his party will recommend that its members vote in favor of it.

BULGARIAN LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY241805 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Report from Ezeiza International Airport]

[Text] A Bulgarian legislative delegation has arrived in Argentina on an official visit that will extend until 29 October. The delegation, which is headed by Deputy Mitko Grigorov, who is deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, is made up of Deputies Georgi Petrov, Svetla Daskalova, Nikola Klachev, and Leda Mileva.

The Bulgarian legislative delegation, which was welcomed at the Ezeiza Airport by Argentine legislators, is scheduled to hold meetings with Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, and Justice Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu.

LEGISLATORS CRITICIZED ON JOINT USSR COMMUNIQUE

PY250152 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Surprising Affinities"]

[Text] The apparent "similar" positions that Argentina and the USSR hold regarding international issues is worthy of note. This curious similarity in our points of view became evident in the communique that was recently issued in Moscow at the end of the official visit that some Argentine legislators paid to the USSR and that, as is normal procedure, should have had the approval of these legislators.

In principle one cannot object to the complaint language that is usually used in this type of joint comjunique in order to soften and minimize serious basic disagreements. In this respect, the overall calls for peace and the warnings about the nuclear arms race and the danger of an atomic catastrophe are common rhetoric that is usually included in the drafts of diplomatic texts.

It is one thing to agree on the list of threats hovering on the international horizon, which are very well known without having to reiterate them in an official document, but it is a very different thing to assert that the two governments maintain "concurrent and close positions" regarding the most important foreign policy topics, as is indicated in the communique. One could ask whether the Argentine legislators consider that this position of agreement includes the case of Afghanistan, which was militarily invaded and occupied by the Soviet Union just under 6 years ago against all rules of civilized coexistence between nations. Couldn't it be presupposed that our delegation does not believe that this matter merits the call for a modificaiton of, or a questioning of, the position of agreement that is mentioned in the communique?

In the same way, neither the persistent violation of the principle of nonintervention nor the persistent violations of human rights carried out by the Marxist superpower within and outside its territory, which have been demonstrated, among others, by the events of 1956 in Hungary and a more recent case in 1968 in Poland [as published] seem to have merited the attention of our legislators. Maybe they believe that because they are events of the past, no matter how recent the latter case, their inclusion in the list of agreements and similarities to which we are referring could be avoided.

If, as the current foreign minister has repeatedly said, Argentina is identified with the western principles of the free world, then its foreign policy should be oriented in that direction and not the reverse. If this is so, the declaration that has been released by our legislators could turn into a serious commitment for the country's principles, because it comes from those who are invested with carrying out the work of one of the government's branches. We are using the conditional form of the verb on purpose, because we have not seen the full text of the document. Although the entire communique was not published, what was published is enough to fully judge its objectionable contents.

A detailed official clarification of its scope is, therefore, appropriate, and if necessary, the corresponding rectification of the precepts that violate our international position must be made by the person who has the constitutional prerogative of managing it; in other words, the president. Otherwise, this episode will remain in unacceptable and confusing murkiness, as many other episodes have, and our foreign policy will continue to merit the description of being erratic.

BRIEFS

ADIRA DIRECTORS -- Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA) -- Elvira Calle de Antequeda, publisher of the newspaper LOS ANDES of Mendoza, today was reelected the president of the Executive Board of the Association of Newspapers of the Interior of the Argentine Republic (ADIRA). Engineer Jorge Fassetto (DIARIO POPULAR) was reelected first vice president, and Anibal Filippini (NUEVA ERA of Tandil) was reelected second vice president. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 27 Sep 84 PY]

FUEL SALES TO PARAGUAY -- Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentina will sell fuels, lubricants, and petroleum products to Paraguay, according to an agreement that was signed here today between the Government Oil Deposits and the Paraguayan Petroleum Company. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0147 GMT 24 Oct 84 PY]

SILES ADDRESSES NATION, STARTS HUNGER STRIKE

PY260315 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Address to the nation by President Hernan Siles Zuazo from Government House in La Paz -- live]

[Text] We accepted the reestablishment of Congress in 1980 aware that the majority in Congress would not resist the temptation of trying out formulas to achieve the power that it could not obtain through the ballot boxes.

We sacrificed a favorable political moment in 1982, when in a general election we would have obtained a sizable majority in both congressional chambers. We did so in the name of [words indistinct] peaceful to democracy that had been won by the people after so many sacrifices.

Today, events give reason to the premonitory announcements which, in all justice, warned about an agreement that has allowed the conservative and rightist majority to become a congressional majority whose representativity has no roots in the population. The strategy of the rightist opposition in Congress is today crowned with the deceitful manipulation of this opposition to cover the constitutional president of the Republic with infamy and to make this charge based on pseudo-constitutional formulas and a pseudo-morality.

This is the last resort of the greediness and political desperation that is facing a series of absolute failures. The tactic had no results as related to the political expectations of the economic and social crisis that was inherited by the democratic government.

This furious activity over this very unimportant matter has only served to demonstrate to the working class, the people, and the press, the image of a Congress that has been deliberately sterilized by the subordinate actions of the antinational alliance, which, without principles or program, is made up of the National Democratic Action [FDN], the Historical Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNRH], the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left [PRIN], and the followers of Garcia Meza, and that has caused Congress to depart from its basic role of legislating for the betterment of the country and its social majority.

This attitude assumed the characteristics of sabotage when the alliance of shame opposed the approval of tax laws that had been submitted by the executive branch to resolve some aspects of the crisis.

The later actions to destabilize the government that was elected by the people were also a failure. Formulas such as the expiration of the mandate cannot and will not prosper, the [word indistinct] of the mandate, the dismissal of the president, calling for his resignation or impeachment, cannot be the weapons that are to be used under the circumstances that all of you know about.

The known and unknown strategists of these failed attacks were stopped cold. The wall of logic and the Constitution, and the even more solid wall of the angry raaction of the working people, including the very strong unity of the parties that are members of the government, stopped these actions.

In view of these failures, they are again attacking with a congressional resolution that condemns the government. The execution of a strategy that has been carefully thoughtout and that has honesty as its main target thus comes to an end, an honesty that we have preached for more than 40 years of revolutionary struggle in the service of the fatherland, which we have served from the beginning. The terms in which the resolution of condemnation were drafted do not make any legal or judicial sense. The government is condemned on the basis of alleged events that have not been investigated and have not been proven.

What evidence justifies the flagrant prejudgments made in the condemnatory resolution imposed by rightist groups in Congress? Any person with a basic knowledge of legal principles knows that mere intrigues and presumptions and distorted information by unreliable and criminal sources cannot be considered evidence.

In their furious attempts to destabilize the democratic process, rightist congressman do not hesitate to flout legal principles. Their goal is to force the making of arbitrary criminal accusations against the president. This plot is being conducted by the same people who amassed a fortune under the dictatorial regimes of the past.

These individuals do not have the authority to make such accusations. Bolivian people, no one in this country, will allow the (?criminals) of the past to become our judges and to attribute to us their crimes, crimes that we denounced in the past.

The congressional resolution uncovers the real purpose of the investigation made by the rightist alliance in Congress. The people have already been informed of the gross resolution that was orchestrated in the corridors of the Congress treacherous conspiracy, which are an affront to the law and the Constitution.

We have a clear conscience because we are certain that nothing illegal can be proven against us. Our adversaries and defamers need much more than testimony by drug traffickers to smear the reputation we acquired from leading an austere life with no [word indistinct] of which we are currently being slanderously accused by these preposterous and cynical persons.

The resolution pointing out our mistakes and violations passed by the legislative branch because of the ill will of rightist groups will not undermine nor affect the brilliant performance of the honorable legislators of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] the Socialist Party-One [PS-II], the Christian Democracy, the Authentic Revolutionary Party, and several members of the independent left. I pay homage to these honorable representatives for their vigorous support to the enforcement of the Constitution and the seriousness of my judgments and for countering the remarks and fallacies of the inconsistent and transitory congressional majority.

It was not by accident that the resolution was approved by the Chamber of Deputies by just 1 vote and that in the Senate it could not obtain the absolute majority sought by [words indistinct]. To speculate on such a small margin and to try to use it to make the people believe that the government has lost legal support is to engage in a risky adventure for destabilizing purposes.

I must humbly acknowledge the decisive and brave attitude of the leftist and democratic congressmen who have been faithful custodians of the Constitution, of democracy, and of the Congress itself by faithfully complying with the mandate entrusted to them by the people.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm that I will defend the actions of this government and the legitimacy of this mandate. I will continue to struggle for the great objectives that the people have supported in successive and honest elections. [applause] I will defend the Constitution. I will defend the people against the coup plotters. I will defend democracy.

Nothing and no one will bend the will of the people to preserve a democratic future, with freedom and social justice. I will defend justice and equity, and, therefore, I have decreed amnesty for the 10 people indicated in the Luribay case. [shouts] Justice and equity cannot exist in the country as long on the one hand, members of irregular groups who bore arms taken from the Army are set free in Santa Cruz, while on the other hand 7 people are sentenced to long prison terms for the same crime.

Because of my democratic convictions, I will never show disrespect for Congress as an institution, and will never use force to silence the opposition. Neither will I fail to assume the defense of my own dignity. The offenses that I have received are also offenses to the nation. Therefore, to show my deep protest, I have decided to declare myself on a hunger strike to demand that an atmosphere of peace and reflection be restored in the country among all Bolivians. [applause, shouts]

Reasonableness and honesty must be restored in the political struggle in order to serve the country highest interests. I assume this attitude, but I will not leave my office at the Government Palace. This is a difficult moment, but I will continue working in my office in the certainty that my gesture will not be in vain. It is only because the circumstances are dramatic that I have chosen to adopt this attitude as a way to appeal to my countrymen. By taking this step in senior years of my life, I am dramatizing the strength of my commitment to my people. [applause]

Countrymen, it is imperative that Bolivia continue to be a land of free men. Thank you. [applause]

MILITARY, POLITICIANS SUPPORT SILES' ACTION

PY260445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The first expressions of support Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo received in his decision to start an indefinite hunger strike for peace in the country and to protest a congressional censure came from military officers, politicians, and peasants.

General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, had told AFP that "the decision made by the head of state is supported by the Armed Forces because he is the captain general of the military institution." After stating that through this voluntary fast the president is seeking to promote an agreement, peace, and easing of tensions, Gen Sejas said that calm and discipline prevail within the Armed Forces in keeping with military regulations.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena stated that the cabinet and the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] coalition have given their moral and political support to Siles Zuazo, and that the decision to pardon the Luribay detainees "is a legitimate constitutional prerrogative of the president."

Speaking in the name of the UDP, the pro-Soviet Communist leader Marcos Domic said that this is "a historic action which, rather than being a measure of force, is a lesson in democracy to Bolivia and to the entire world."

"The decision Comrade Siles Zuazo has made will elicit a favorable response from the masses in his quest to build an atmosphere of reflection and peace," Domic said.

The UDP, which is made up of the Bolivian Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), has declared itself in state of emergency to express its solidarity with its leader, the president of the nation.

The first reaction from mass organizations came from MNRI peasants who have called their members and supporters to rally in the next few hours to take measures against the Congress, "which is destabilizing democracy," they said.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS URGE UNITY TO OVERCOME CRISIS

PY251450 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 24 Oct (AFP) -- In a message released in La Paz today, the Bolivian Episcopal Conference (CEB), meeting in Cochabamaba (central Bolivia), stated that the economic crisis has reached incredible and unbearable levels. The bishops called for a social accord which permits convergence of common interests, and a true reconciliation capable of finding solutions to the Bolivian economic, social, and political crisis.

The country is being pressed by a foreign debt which is far beyond Bolivia's capabilities to pay. Productive activities are reduced to minimum levels, while inflation ever reduces our peso's purchasing power, destroys domestic savings, and prompts public and private immorality. The message issued by the CEB states that from here, from this corner of Latin America, we feel that the stand of the international bankers, who do not offer viable alternatives to overcome our crisis, a crisis which has been caused, to a large extent, by the international bankers themselves, by their loans and hefty interests, is unfair.

The CEB document states that were it not for the people's courage to endure the social and economic plight, a plight which subjects them to all kind of hardships and want, the democratic process, which was so painfully attained, would have already collapsed, as it did in the past. Despite this fact, the CEB document adds, there are power cliques which exclusively claim for themselves the democratic process, seeking to impose their party banners and clique's interests on and beyond the common good.

UDP Response

PY251055 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, government does not base its political conduct on any totalitarian doctrine. This was stated in a document issued by the government as a response to a statement on the Bolivian situation that the Catholic Church issued a few days ago. The UDP government program is not totalitarian, but nationalistic and democratic. This was stated in the document that was read by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena.

[Begin Rueda recording] The democratic government's official posture on the church's statement is included in a document signed by the information minister as an official spokesman for the government.

At the beginning of the 4-page document, I acknowledge and underscore on behalf of the democratic government the kind gesture by the Catholic Church in having made a call for the unity of all Bolivians to seek [words indistinct] unite efforts to overcome the crisis we are confronting.

The document points out that the objectives being sought by the government and the church are clearly similar and it recalls that the president of the Republic has on repeatedly called on the political sectors that are represented in the Congress, and on other sectors, to seek minimum consensus formulas that will enable an understanding to overcome the crisis.

In our document, there is a part in which I state on behalf of the government, and in my capacity as official government spokesman, that aside from our respect for the Catholic Church, we feel the need to make some clarifications on the worthy views of the bishops conference.

Our document says: The UDP government does not base its political conduct on any totalitarian doctrine. The nonexistence of political prisoners, the government's absolute respect for human rights, the existing political and union guarantees, the unlimited freedom of press currently in force in the country, and the level of popular participation in the adoption of national decisions are facts that avert unjust suspicions of totalitarian practices by the government.

The UDP member-parties are basing all their government actions on the programs and ideologies of the ruling coalition. The UDP government plan is not totalitarian, but rather nationalistic and democratic, and its main objective is to construct a (?modern) state and to guarantee its sovereignty through balanced, just, and independent economic development. The UDP wants the majority of the social groups and the private business firms to be at the service of Bolivia's interests and wants all sectors to have the place they deserve within a broad framework of social justice and democratic freedom.

The UDP government is seeking to overcome dependency and to democratize the economic power. In sum, its major objective is national liberation. [end recording]

PARAMILITARY GROUP ARRESTED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY251400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata today confirmed in La Paz that 11 members of an armed paramilitary group, which was training in the Santa Cruz area in eastern Bolivia, have been arrested.

The detainees belong to the regional organization Santa Cruz Youth Unity [Unidad Juvenil Crucenista], which has a strong conservative ideological leaning and advocates a federal system in Bolivia and claims administrative and political autonomy for Santa Cruz Department.

Alvarez Plata said that his ministry has issued strict instructions for the prefects (local governors) to take drastic actions, abiding by the law, to avert destabilizing actions against the democratic process the country is going through. It is possible, Alvarez Plata added, that the detainees will be sent to the military courts since they possessed weapons that belonged to the Armed Forces at the time of their detention and were engaged in activities which are ascribed to the military.

7 SENTENCED IN GUERRILLA CONSPIRACY CASE

PY121755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Military Court of Bolivia has sentenced the following individuals to prison terms, as indicated: Chileans Rene Lizama and Pablo Cepeda, and Bolivian Walter Lafuente, 6 years; Bolivians Simon Tapia, 5 years, Cesar Toro and Oscar Ruiz, 4 years, and Miguel Rodriguez, 2 years.

The convicted had been arrested 11 months ago in the semitropical region of Luribay, 160 kilometers south of La Paz, while making military preparations for the organization of guerrilla operations. This has been reported by military authorities.

Over the last month, mothers and wives of those indicted observed a hunger strike demanding that the court act on the case.

PINOCHET SAYS CONSTITUTION 'HERE TO STAY'

PY260045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Report from Vallenar by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has stated that the Constitution is here to stay and that it will be fully implemented. He made this remark during a luncheon given for him by the community of Vallenar at the Santa Marta Lyceum. President Pinochet made a 5-hour trip to the capital of Huaco Province on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Vallenar.

President Pinochet said that he heard one of the people who participated in the huge demonstration that was held in the local plaza say: A strong hand, President. I tell you, the president said, that my hand has never failed me. The truth is that I have always tried to do things in a decent way. I have allowed the politicians to evolve, grow, shout, fight among themselves, fight all over again, then to regroup only to separate again. It is an entanglement that no one understands, but all of them are ambitious, the head of state stressed. He also said the idea that democracy has to be defended has been forgotten, and he added that if democracy is not defended it will disappear, because the communists will not let us tell them that something is not good. Instead, we allow them to tell us that things are not going properly. That is the difference and, therefore, we must have a protected democracy. Pinochet said that this is the reason the Constitution is here to stay and that it will be fully implemented.

JARPA SAYS SOVIET UNION PROMOTING SUBVERSION

PY261155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has said that we are progressing toward a stable and representative democracy. Therefore, he added, we expect that responsible political parties will be formed. We accept dialogue, he stated, but that does not mean that we will surrender the country to the groups that are at the service of communism and its allies. We will not provide any opportunities to the Marxists to install themselves in power again, Jarpa said. He added that the Soviet Union is interested in Chile because of its geographic position and economic resources. This is why the Soviet Union is so interested in promoting subversion, Jarpa stated. We will fight, however, to the bitter end to prevent communism from making progress because we want a free fatherland, he added.

MANUEL BUSTOS COMMENTS ON UPCOMING STOPPAGE

PY252157 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Manuel Bustos [National Workers Command unionist] held a press conference to report on the instructions for the upcoming stoppage. He reiterated the demands the workers have been making to the government for a long time, demands that have not been satisfactorily fulfilled. Manuel Bustos said that the demands include the adoption of a national emergency plan aimed at effectively reactivating the country's ecnomy; the implementation of a minimum salary of 12,000 pesos for workers, including the workers of the Minimum Employment Program and Employment Program for Heads of Families; a 25-percent salary readjustment across the board for all sectors; the freezing of prices for 22 basic food products; the immediate derogation of temporary Article 24 of the Constitution; the dissolution of the National Intelligence Center; and the end of exile and intervention into universities.

The National Workers Command also demands an effective schedule for the return to democracy and full freedom of the press. Bustos emphasized that these demands are the main reasons why the stoppage for 30 October was called.

FOUR INJURED IN GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS BOMBING

PY261135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1020 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Four persons injured, six cars destroyed, and sundry other damages were the results of a terrorist attack which took place during the predawn hours this morning. The criminals loaded a vehicle with 20 kg of dynamite and exploded it in front of the building located at 240 Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. The explosion shattered the windows of the San Borja high-rise building and the lower windows of the Diego Portales [government junta] Building. Four persons living in nearby apartments were injured by flying glass, two of them seriously, and were taken to the Central Hospital.

According to preliminary reports, the terrorists used a stolen taxicab full of dynamite, to which they had added amonia gelatin, which they parked on the southern side of Alameda Avenue. The shock wave also shock apartments located on Namur and Las Tarrias Streets. Uniformed police and plainclothesmen are currently searching for the terrorists who perpetrated the attack.

LARGE ARSENAL FOUND IN PUENTE ALTO DISTRICT

PY252117 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A huge subversive arsenal has been discovered in Puente Alto District. The weapons, mostly of a high caliber, are of a foreign make. There are antitank bombs and a large quantity of rifles and submachine guns. This was revealed by the investigative police prefect, Pedro Espinoza, who said that international extremists might be involved.

[Begin Espinoza recording] This large arsenal, which includes antibank bombs, a large number of weapons, including homemade weapons, and a lot of ammunition, shows that these people were prepared for extremist action. Unfortunatley, our fellow citizens are participating in this, which of course gives them a very bad reputation. We would like to call upon the people to never, directly or indirectly, cooperate with this type of action, because after all they are only jeopardizing the lives of our brethren and of innocent people who have nothing to do with, either for or against, a given political movement. [end recording]

Espinoza also reported that there are no detainees, but that intensive investigations are being carried out to find the terrorists and their accomplices. Espinoza said that the weapons were not hidden and that no one was in the house when it was raided. He added that further investigations are being carried out to discover whether these weapons were used in previous criminal attacks. Espinoza finally presented a number of reports on the firing power of each weapon and displayed the subversive propaganda used by the extremists.

PDC LEADER'S DEATH SAID NOT OF NATURAL CAUSES

PY251600 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The judge who is investigating the case of the death of Christian Democrat leader Mario Fernandez Lopez, who was reportedly tortured by agents of the Chilean military government, today said that he did not die of natural causes, as reported by an official communique.

Judge Hernan Brucher today told journalists that Fernandez' death was caused by third persons, adding that the first stage of the investigation is over. Now the perpetrators of the crimes must be found, he said.

MISSING WORKER, REPORTEDLY ARRESTED, FOUND DEAD

PY251605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 24 Oct (AFP) -- A humanitarian organization of the Catholic Church tonight reported that the body of a Chilean worker, "arrested and missing" for 50 days, was identified today by relatives at Santiago morgue. According to eyewitnesses, worker Juan Aguirre was arrested by police on 4 September during an action of protest against the military government. However, official sources have denied that he was arrested.

A communique issued by the Vicariate of Solidarity on the worker's death stressed that "we regret to see that our fears for the life of this person have been confirmed."

MINEWORKERS IN 28TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

PY251809 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Five former El Teniente mineworkers, who today entered their 28th day of a hunger strike, will be hospitalized this afternoon. The Rancagua Appellate Court received this morning an injunction for protecting the right to live filed by Colonel Eduardo Silva, the intendant of the 6th Region, for the above-mentioned workers. This information was supplied in Santiago by Manuel Rodriguez, an El Teniente union leader for Copper Corporation.

In the meantime, Rodriguez revealed in Santiago the contents of a letter addressed to the president of the Republic, a letter which is signed by the eight labor unions of El Teniente. The letter, which was hand carried by a member of the Council of State, Guillermo Medina, asks the head of state that the 14 mineworkers who are fired for promoting an illegal strike be given another opportunity to be reinstated.

MDP REJECTS CONSENSUS, ENDORSES 29 OCT PROTEST

PY231455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 22 Oct (EFE) -- The leftist coalition Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] did not approve the draft democratic consensus drawn up by the Democratic Alliance, considering it deficient and unclear.

MDP Secretary General Jose Sanfuentes today told EFE that the text of the democratic consensus should clearly state the illegitimacy of the military regime, and the need for the immediate exit of General (Augusto) Pinochet's dictatorship, and should contain a proposal for the establishment of a provisional government.

According to Sanfuentes, in order for the democratic forces to sign an agreement it will be necessary for it to not include any type of negotiation with the government and to reject the 1980 Constitution because it is antidemocratic and not in keeping with the people's interests.

However, the MDP termed as positive the initiative of the Democratic Alliance [AD] and did not dismiss the possibility of reaching similar points of view if what the MDP deems as minimum requirements are taken into account.

The MDP also stated that no group should be denied the possibility of signing the consensus so long as it accepts its contents and that should the MDP or its member parties sign it, they will promise to support and respect all the terms of the document.

The MDP, of a Marxist ideology, is formed by the Communist Party; the hard-liner Socialists, headed by Clodomiro Almeyda; and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). The democratic consensus was drawn up by the AD, a multiparty group that includes the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Radical Party, the Republic Right, and the Socialist Bloc.

The MDP has also voiced its full support for the national day of protest scheduled for 29 and 30 October, as well as for the strike being organized by the National Workers Command for 30 October. Sanfuentes voiced his surprise over the fact that the AD, as a group, and the parties that belong to it, except for the Socialist Bloc, have not voiced their support for the call for protest.

In referring to the strike, Sanfuentes said that we hope it will be a success because we are aware of the combative determination of the people of Chile and the fighting spirit of its workers. The MDP secretary general admitted that some sectors of workers will not be able to observe the stoppage, but said that they will support the day of protest through other means, such as meetings or by not appearing at the mess halls of their work places.

Today the National Development Project also urged the people to support the protest and stoppage. Jorge Lavandero, on behalf of the Proden, said that all the opposition parties should voice their solidarity with the two protest calls for 29 and 30 October.

MUR SANTIAGO ASSEMBLY NAMES EXECUTIVE BOARD

PY231210 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 15 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] The Santiago Assembly of the Radical Union Movement (MUR), which is presided over at a national level by former Congressman Julio Mercado Illanes and whose members are former members of the current Radical Party, the Radical Democracy, and the Social Democracy, all of whom want to rejoin the original party, has recently appointed its Executive Board.

The above-mentioned Executive Board is made up as follows: president, Neri Valenzuela; first vice president, Julia Dell'Orto; second vice president, Ruben Carrasco; secretary general, Mario Silva Munoz; assistant secretary, Eugenia Opazo; treasurer, Emma Arellano; directors, Carmen Padilla, Francisco Hernandez, Luis Quezada, Gustavo Araneda, and Abdon Ruston Herrera. This Executive Board will be inaugurated during a solemn meeting that is scheduled to take place on 17 October at 1900 in its offices which are located on 90 Prince of Wales Street. MUR's national authorities will be in attendance.

BRIEFS

NEW AIR FORCE UNIT -- Rancagua -- During the course of a ceremony commemorating the 14th anniversary of the Army's Aviation Command, President Augusto Pinochet announced the creation of Aviation Regiment No 1 La Independencia. [Excerpt] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Oct 84 p 4 PY]

EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS TALKS

PA242119 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The members of the bipartisan committee charged with finding a solution to the juridical-political impasse that resulted from the appointment of the justices of the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday issued a very concise report, signed by its four members, indicating an initial agreement between the two sides in the conflict.

Luis Robles Plaza, government minister, and Camilo Ponce Gangotena, Social Christian deputy, representing the executive branch, and Fernando Larrea Martinez, and Roberto Dunn Barreiro, representing the national congress, held secret meetings over the weekend. These meetings resulted in the following communique:

The executive-legislative committee, appointed to seek an understanding between the two branches of government on the impasse, has already found several points of concurrence that permit substantial advances in the talks and that raise hopes for a prompt solution to the conflict. The unselfishness expected of the sectors involved will certainly lead to the successful agreement desired by the population in general, and by the executive and legislative branches in particular.

Deputy Larrea on Rift

PA242246 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] According to Dr Fernando Larrea Martinez [Chamber of Representatives deputy] the struggle for power has definitely been resolved by mutual understanding, because it has been agreed that the situation in the country does not demand an understanding among political parties but rather an understanding in favor of all Ecuadorans.

[Begin recording] [Larrea Martinez] The result of the dialogue, while it does not necessarily mean that there is a similarity of viewpoints, is agreement on the need to find a solution based on mutual understanding and to offer the country durable bases for peace, as sought by the Ecuadoran people. This was achieved despite the voices that are still raised in this homeland rejecting the dialogue, the talks, and anything positive that results from them. We must heed the demands, the requests, of 8 and 1/2 million Ecuadorans, and those 8 and 1/2 million Ecuadorans are far more important than any political policy, any political party, or any political criteria, and this more evident now than ever. We must give the Ecuadoran people the peace they want so much, so that the executive and legislative branches may overcome their current situation, which benefits no one. This is the viewpoint of those of us who believe that democracy, must be defended with mechanisms that are appropriate, not with violence. Thus, the Ecuadoran people will be clam and satisfied because what is being done and what will be done is aimed at establishing a framework of guarantees and security for all Ecuadorans.

[Reporter] Dr Larrea, are we correct in assuming that the Supreme Court of Justice selection is still the critical point in the dialogue?

[Larrea Martinez] Absolutely not, this is only one of the points that was discussed; fortunately, the patriotic feelings of the government minister, Dr Carmilo Ponce, of the president of the Republic, and of the president of the national congress have prevailed. They have closely followed this dialogue, these talks, and any achievements resulting from them.

[Reporter] There has also been talk of the need for special congressional meetings to analyze and to try to improve these results, particularly to defend the people's interests.

[Larrea Martinez] That is right and it will be done, because the dialogue did not include giving up things that are extremely important to us. The dialogue could never discuss the laws that the Ecuadoran people expect, such as the law on salary increases, housing, and medical services. Logically, this must be discussed by our respective political parties and not during this dialogue since we must put aside demagoguery and politicking because this usually goes against the Ecuadoran people's interests. While it is true that the Ecuadoran people want salary increases, we must ascertain that we have sufficient funds for this and we must determine what complementary laws will be implemented by the government so that what appears to be salary increases are not offset by workers' facing increases in the prices of staples. [end recording]

In addition, an official report has revealed that the executive branch has always adhered to the Constitution; therefore, it would be absurd to think that this adherence, which represents the basis of our democracy, will be negotiated. The executive branch does not object if congress appoints the justices of the Supreme Court, but this must be done according to the law.

President's Position

PA251816 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero is willing to recognize the Supreme Court of Justice elected by the Ecuadoran congress. He had previously refused to do so. The Supreme Court elected by congress is valid because the Constitution empowers it to elect magistrates. Thus, it is the Congress' responsibility to the nation to ascertain justices' credentials and their qualifications for the positions. This is the gist of the communique issued by the Presidency today at noon.

The communique notes that the executive branch remains firm in its position to respect the Constitution and that the conflict will be fully resolved after congress clarifies that further interpretation of the Constitution pertaining to such matters is unnecessary.

Meanwhile, Patricio Quevedo Teran, national secretary of public information, has confirmed that the president will recognize the congress' election of Supreme Court justices held earlier this month. However, Quevedo warned that based on the communique it is still too early to speak of an agreement between the executive and legislative branches that would end the political deadlock sparked by the justices' election.

LOWER OIL PRICES REPRESENT $52 MILLION LOSS

PA241905 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] An eventual reduction in crude oil prices in the international markets would have grave consequences for the country's economy because the government would be compelled to change its budget and all of its development programs. The $1 cut per barrel would represent a loss of $52 million per year for Ecuador because the export quote has been established at 141,000 barrels per day. This represents a loss of approximately 3.5 billion sucres, according to the official exchange rate, and of 5 billion sucres if the exchange rate is estimated according to the Central Bank's market prices.

Finance and Public Credit Ministry sources have pointed out that if such a loss takes place, the 1985 budget would have to be changed as its current figure has been estimated at 145,101.0 million sucres.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PY251315 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Peruvian Deputy Justice Minister (Juan Luis Avendano) has said that the latest Amnesty International Annual Report, which was issued yesterday and which states that there are political prisoners in Peru, is completely false since there are no political prisoners in Peru and no one is persecuted for his beliefs. However, (Avendano) did express his agreement with the conclusions of the Amnesty International report regarding the situation in Peruvian jails.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES CIVIL GUARDS KILLED

PY231330 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Oscar Brush denied today that 13 policemen were killed in Huanuco as was reported by the local press.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Sir, there have been reports about the killing of 13 Civil Guards in Ancash and Huanuco. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Brush] This information is completely false. There have been no killings. The information is false. [end recording]

MARINES IMPLICATED IN AYACUCHO 'MASSACRE'

PY252142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Oct (EFE) -- The Peruvian courts have opened the case against the people presumably responsible for the killing of 50 people whose corpses were found in common graves in August in a town located in Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department. Fernando Olivera, the secretary of the Attorney General's office, has stated that it was decided to open the case after the Attorney General's Office filed homicide charges on 12 October. Olivera today left for Huanta to participate in a secret proceeding related to the case. Olivera declined to state whether the indictees are civilians or military men.

The reports of the inhabitants of the area where the graves with the 50 corpses were found hint that members of the Peruvian Marines may have been involved.

Commenting on the opening of the case, Pruvian Navy Minister Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois has stated that he will assist anyway so that the investigation is conducted under the best possible conditions. Dubois added that if the Navy officer is summoned to testify, they will do so without raising any objection, becuase the Navy respects the powers of the judiciary. He said that if he is summoned to testify, will be the first to present himself to the judge.

The Navy minister noted that the Navy is extremely concerned that members of the Navy were presumably involved in the massacre. Dubois stressed: It is necessary to clearly establish that 1, 2, or 10 men do not make up the Navy, and should anyone be found responsible, which I do not believe will happen, that responsibility cannot harm the prestige, the glory, and the honor of the Peruvian Navy.

The 50 corpses were found in three common graves. They showed signs of torture and, according to the preliminary investigations, they were apparently people who had been reported missing in the area.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON TUPAMAROS, FERREIRA

PY251805 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Air Force, Brigadier General Manuel Buadas, today denounced that the Tupamaros guerrilla groups is reorganizing abroad and intends to apply a destabilizing plan after the constitutional government assumes power in March 1985. Buadas said that the Armed Forces knew a long time ago of the plan, which was recently revealed by Luis Hierro Lopez, a member of the traditional Colorado Party.

Regarding the appeal made by Tupamaro leader Raul Sendic to his fellow fighters that it is necessary to abandon the armed fight and to participate more actively in politics in order to help the redemocratization process in Uruguay, Buadas said that the importance of Sendic's statements depends on how they are received among the Tupamaros who, from abroad, are planning a violent armed action in Uruguay.

About the punishment applied to the leader of the Blanco or National Party Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who was detained and tried under military law and recently deprived of television, radio, and newspaper privileges because he had sent a recorded message to the working youth of his party, Buadas indicated that Ferreira had been punished because he did not comply with the tacit agreement on not doing certain things.

As to the problem of the Blanco presidential candidate Alberto Zumaran, who refused to ask the military government for permission to leave the country for a planned visit to Brazil and Argentina, Buadas admitted that there is a "disagreement" on this matter, although, he added, "it is a minor problem, with the risk of becoming greater." Yesterday the three commanders in chief talked with Zumaran to try to make him understand the appropriateness of requesting an authorization, since there are legal actions pending against him with the military courts due to his former actions. But the Blanco Party candidate categorically refuses to ask for an authorization, because he believes the military court has passed a sentence acquitting him.

SANGUINETTI SAYS PRESIDENT INCITING REVENGE

PY252210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Colorado Party presidential candidate Julio Maria Sanguinetti today stated that his party does not approve of President Gregorio Alvarez planting "seeds of revenge" against the future government within the Armed Forces. Sanguinetti was rejecting a remark that President Gregorio Alvarez recently made in an interior city that the Armed Forces were in the past "used" by political parties. Addressing the Armed Forces, Sanguinetti said that political parties "have not and will not use the Armed Forces for any purpose other than their specific task," as opposed to "the generals who used them for the 1973 coup d'etat and led them to assume a political role for which they were not prepared."

Sanguinetti asserted that the Armed Forces will "unmistakably" be subordinated to the civilian power and that as a state institution, their integrity and honor will be respected. However, he said that the Armed Forces must "spiritually prepare" to enter a new stage, to live "in a flowering democracy," and to comply with their objectives and functions within the institutions without feeling [word indistinct] in the political debate because this is not their job." Sanguinetti concluded by stating that the Armed Forces must understand that "their size must be reduced to meet the possibilities of an impoverished country that cannot put up with the burdensome debt incurred over recent years for [word indistinct] military headquarters and installations, and so forth."

ARDITO ORDERS RIOT CONTROL UNITS TO AIRPORTS

PA251820 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has ordered the deployment of Defense Forces riot control units at international air terminals to prevent violence that might break out due to an airline pilot strike that began today. Two airline companies continue to operate because its pilots refused to join the strike.

The pilots who are on strike have assembled in the Green Room of the Executive Hotel, where the union's secretary general, Captain Roberto Vallarino, said that police have arrested several pilots, including Manuel Berenguer, secretary general of the Union of Airline Company Workers. Captain Vallarino said that his union will not attempt to pressure the government into replacing Roberto Gonzalez Revilla, the current director of the Civil Aeronautics Board, DAC, clarifying that the airline pilots' union wants competent advisers to be appointed. Sources close to the DAC have reported that Gonzalez Revilla and pilot leaders are expected to meet to attempt to resolve the problem.

Meanwhile, since early this morning the Ministry of Government and Justice and DAC authorities adopted steps to ensure that normal operations continue at the diverse airports of the Republic. Authorities at the two institutions have indicated that the strike called by airline pilots is illegal and that it violates international air safety regulations. They added that action will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such developments, which harm the country's prestige and image in the field of civil aeronautics.

LOPEZ SAYS U.S. 'MANIPULATING' CANAL FIGURES

PA221922 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 1 A

[By Jose Guintero De Leon]

[Text] Former Panamanian negotiator Dr Carlos A. Lopez Guevara told LA PRENSA he has information that the U.S. Comptroller's Office is manipulating the Panama Canal's regular operating figures and thereby depriving the Panamanian economy of an additional $10 million annually. Lopez Guevara explained that this federal office has been adding to the normal canal operations costs for extra operations that are unrelated, citing as an example the early retirement of U.S. Panama Canal Commission officials, whose pensions are charged to normal operations. Another example is the payment of $600,000 by the Commission for mail facilities for those officials, even though the canal treaty suspended that service in early October.

"The U.S. General Administration Office [preceding three words in English], "Lopez added, "removed some locks, valued at $4 million, from the books, and charged them to 'expenses'." All this, the former negotiator noted, reveals maneuvers which annually deprive Panama of $10 million, apart from what it receives from its share of transit tolls.

Dr Lopez was emphatic in indicating that such anomalies stem from the application of Law 90-76, better known as the Murphy Law, which, according to him, distorts the spirit and letter of the canal treaty. Accordingly, the new government must demand the respective modification by the U.S. Congress. "The new administration of President Ardito Barletta must insist that the United States correct the Murphy Law and make it conform to the canal treaty, and Panama must opportunely and emphatically claim those $10 million or however much to which it is entitled by virtue of the treaty."

PDC STATES POSITION ON 10 OCTOBER INCIDENT

PA192305 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 12 A

[Paid announcement by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC]

[Text] In view of the violent incidents at dawn on 10 October staged by units of the Defense Forces, the Christian Democratic Party reports to the nation that:

1. Hours before General Noriega stressed at the general headquarters the Defense Forces' respect for the civilian authorities and declared that the electoral process is over and national reconciliation has begun, units of the Firemen's Corps of Panama, savagely attacked withut any justification a group of peaceful demonstrators who were exercising their citizen's rights in Independence Plaza. During the attack carried out by those who are supposed to propagate peace and order, defenseless women and other citizens supporting the civic protest were beaten and their automobiles and other equipment were destroyed. Not satisfied with this, the assailants took their prisoners to the Ancon and Balboa police stations, where they again viciously beat and humiliated them, particularly the women, with hoses and sticks.

2. The words of reconciliation by Gen Noriega remind us of his promises to promote free elections. Those words, repeated every time that corps choose a new president, contrast with his actions. This is demonstrated by the way in which the Defense Forces promoted fraud in the past elections for president, legislators, and municipal officials, and the violent actions, similar to those denounced today, which were staged on 7 May, when two Panamanian citizens were killed and 40 others wounded, and on 30 May, when women and children were beaten and the installations of the opposition's Democratic Alliance were destroyed.

3. It is evident that the systematic repression of the people by the Guard violates the national Constitution, which was approved in April 1983. It all indicates that the Defense Forces do not care to comply with the constitutional guarantee of personal freedom for the citizens. They make arrests without a written warrant from any competent authority. The persons affected are not told the reasons for their arrest, much less their constitutional and legal rights, including the right to call a lawyer. The Defense Forces repress, punish, and violate the most elemental principles of justice under a mere presumption of the prisoner's guilt. They particularly violate the physical, moral, and mental integrity of the prisoners, even inside the garrisons. The Defense Forces have perpetrated another savage attack on the people. Violence engenders violence and the violent and unjustified attacks of the Defense Forces on defenseless citizens are attempts against the people's freedom of expression and to meet, thus forcing them to adopt other means, especially in view of the frustration they are still suffering when their right to elect was also foiled. The Christian Democratic Party protests this irresponsible act of our armed forces, and warns the civilians supporting them that the people are reaching the limit of their endurance.

[Signed] Guillermo A. Cochez Jr, Acting President

PRD PALA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES ADOPT AGREEMENT

PA240133 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] An important and urgent meeting was held at noon today [22 October] by the executive committees of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] and the Labor Party [PALA]. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Panamenist Party.

The object of the meeting was to analyze events in Chiriqui Province and to adopt very important political agreements, which may be summarized as follows:

1. They declared solidarity with the justified concern of fellow party members in Chiriqui and, in order to achieve a complete understanding of the situation and similar ones in the future, requested an urgent meeting between President Nicolas Ardito Barletta and the leaderships of the parties.

2. It was also agreed to hold a meeting with the Legialative Commission blocs of the PRD and the PALA on Wednesday, 24 October, to emphasize the independence of the legislative body and to analyze the responsibilities that the national Constitution attributes to the legislative body.

3. They analyzed the problems of both parties and approved a work plan as well as the corresponding mechanisms to implement the plan, including actions so that the Panamenist Party can obtain, as a result of the political victory, the fruits of its efforts in the last election campaign.

4. After analyzing the latest appointments of government officials, they agreed to express their disagreement with the appointments because each party's participation in the appointments was not an proportion with the feelings of the Panamanian people as expressed in the last elections.

5. They agreed to appeal to all their members to support their leaderships who were meeting to continue struggling for a legitimate and effective coordination of efforts for the economic development of the country in peace and harmony.

6. The parties expressed the hope that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta will, after studying this proposal in a spirit of justice, adopt measures leading to the appropriate and joint solutions.

SALVADORAN PRIEST REPORTEDLY MANIPULATES SEMINARY

PA170150 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Oct 84 p 40

[Article by Jose Montero]

[Text] The Claretian Seminary in the city of Colon has been denounced as a center of communist indoctrination within the Catholic Church. The charge was made yesterday during a lecture given by Reverend Benito Pitito of the Congregation of the Divine Worker. The Claretian center is being manipulated by the Marxist priest Teofilo Cabestrero who is in our country after being expelled from El Salvador for his Marxist activities. Cabestrero is the author of several pamphlets and documents on the liberation theory, an ecclesiastical concept that was recently rejected by the Vatican. The seminary is located on 4th Street and Prospero Melendez Avenue.

It was also revealed yesterday that a large quantity of literature belonging to the so-called "People's Church" is being printed in Panama by the company that publishes the magazine DIALOGO SOCIAL.

PRIEST EXPELLED FROM NICARAGUA INTERVIEWED

PA250159 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Oct 84

["Special Edition" program with guest Benito Pitito, Italian priest expelled 9 July from Nicaragua, and moderator Mayin Correa in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Tonight friends, we will talk with a very special guest, namely Reverend Benito Pitito.

Father Pitito is 1 of the 10 priests expelled by the communist Sandinist Nicaraguan Government. He was invited to come here by the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America [Codepanice], which I have the honor of presiding over. When the communist Sandinists took over Nicaragua, they began to persecute Father Pitito, charging him with being a communist. He was arrested, insulted, tortured, and finally expelled from Nicaragua with nine other priests to a country that welcomed them, namely Costa Rica. Since then, Father Benito Pitito has been in several countries where he has lectured and participated in conferences. He has denounced the communist Sandinists' atrocities and their persecution of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church.

Codepanice is very pleased to welcome Father Pitito to our country. We want to listen to him; we want him to alert the Panamanian people and especially the Catholics and the Catholic Church to the atrocities and persecution of our church. Father, welcome to Panama and the "Special Edition" program. We are very glad to have you with us. Father, will you now tell us about the insulting actions carried out by the Sandinist Nicaraguan Government against you? What happened after they arrested and tortured you?

[Pitito] Let me give you a brief historical background. When the previous administration was in power and the war began, everyone helped out, including the church and political sectors, everyone. There was great hope. HOwever, all that hope was short-lived. The Sandinists seized power with the help of other governments, of other peoples, and of all Nicaraguans. The Sandinists promised a democratic government respecting all freedoms, they promised a government in keeping with the Nicaraguan way of life. Everyone believed them. However, they did not fulfill their promises.

After the revolution, on 8 October 1979, they came to my home in the Sabana Grande Parish at midnight and knocked on my door. They said that a boy who had been in the reformatory needed spiritual help. [passage indistinct] However, later I learned that they had come not because a boy needed my help, but to arrest me. That is what eight policemen, eight military men, later told me.

[Correa, interrupting] Father, were they wearing uniforms?

[Pitito] Yes, they were wearing olive drab uniforms. They were armed with pistols and machine guns and came in a jeep (?full of solders). During the ride in the jeep, we passed the city where I had lived and had been the parish priest. They tried to intimidate me by pointing a pistol at my stomach. They said: This is a military order, take off your cassock. I said: Are we not going to see the sick boy? They said: No, you are under arrest. We want you to know now that you will be tortured and executed. I suppose you can imagine how I felt then. Hearing these words, this threat, I could only think to myself: My God, forgive me, help me [words indistinct].

Later, also under military orders, they again threatened me by holding a pistol to my stomach and a machine gun to my head and back; they also put a hood over my head. Farther down the road, they helped me out of the jeep and told me that they would kill me if I moved or stood up. As you can imagine, what else could I have done? My head was covered by a hood and I said nothing. They told me to walk forward. I was expecting a blow any time. After much suffering, I was back in the jeep. They wrapped me up in plastic and I thought: They will kill me and [words indistinct] on the highway. It was a long trip. It was a long time before we arrived at the post where they were taking me. I do not know where it was because I could not see anything, but I did hear the screams of people being tortured and the sounds of blows. Later, they took all my clothes off and left me as God brought me into the world. I only had a hood on my head. I was completely naked. They started to insult, torture, and beat me.

[Correa, interrupting] How did they torture you, Father? What kinds of torture? Was it pyschological torture [words indistinct]?

[Pitito] Yes, psychological. I heard women's voices there, not only policemen's. Therefore, I felt terrible being naked. What could I do? When I tried to take my hood off, they hit me with their hands and rifle butts, and kicked me. They made me sit on a chair and spread my legs, and then placed heavy objects on my arms and under my armpits. I felt an intensifying burning sensation.

[Correa] Did they burn you with a device?

[Pitito] They burned me with whatever they attached to my arms. I do not know what they were, but they were very heavy objects. Then [words indistinct] on my private parts. Then they said: Do not move or you will die. I had to bear this for quite a while, but the heat and the heavy weights were too much and I fainted.

They offered food and drink but I refused them. I thought eating or drinking might make it worse, because they might have wanted to poison me. I was scared, so I refused everything. Then they interrogated me.

[Correa] What did they want to know?

[Pitito] They wanted to know... [changes remark]. I was the parish priest for several towns and I also served inmates, political prisoners as well as common criminals. They wanted to know why I was a chaplain. They wanted to know what people told me during confession. They also wanted [words indistinct]. They wanted that money. I told them that I had no money and that I could not reveal what people had told me during confession [words indistinct], that it is a secret, a sacrament of God and the church. I just cannot tell [words indistinct].

They were looking for an excuse to charge me and they also wanted to know private things about inmates, about their confessions. I just cannot tell these things. When they realized that I was determined not to tell and to (?respect) the sacrament, that I meant what I said, they were infuriated and started to hit me in the face and on the back.

During the interrogation, I could tell that there were about six or seven people there. However, by their accents, I could tell they were not Nicaraguans. There were some Nicaraguans there, too, but the others sounded like Libyans, Palestinians, Chileans, Italians, and Argentines. I could tell this by their accents.

[Correa, interrupting] What about Cubans?

[Pitito] Cubans, too. Most of them were Cubans. They play a key role in Nicaragua.

[Correa] Father Pitito, after you were tortured and released, what happened? Why... [changes remark] after those long hours of torture, when they released you, what happened? Did you receive medical treatment?

[Pitito] When they released me and took me to my rectory, they told me not to talk to anyone about this. They forbade me to talk and said that if I failed to heed their instructions worse things would be in store for me. They said that should they not be able to find me they would retaliate against my brothers, Msgr Obando, or other church people. In sum, they threatened me.

I kept silent for as long as I could. However, I was not the same cheerful, calm, happy priest anymore. A priest from Chinandega came to visit me, as he often did.

He noticed that there was something strange about me. Without knowing what had happened, he insisted that there was something wrong; he thought that I was perhaps sick. He noticed that I was different. Finally I told him what had happened and made him promise not to tell anyone. I told him everything. He was terribly concerned, turned pale, and nearly fainted. He said: Be calm, I will see you again soon; I will help you.

And what did he do? Instead of going back to work, he went to see Msgr [name indistinct], Msgr Obando, and went to the Italian Embassy to report my case. When they called on me to express regards, to talk with me, and [word indistinct], I remained calm, sure that they knew nothing of the incident. However, it became clear by the way they spoke to me, questioned me, and by their persistence that they did know. I had to tell them everything. They protested the incident.

[Correa] They protested in writing?

[Pitito] Yes, they protested to the government. The nunciature, the archbishops, as well as the Italian Embassy, on behalf of the Italian Government, protested. The government said that it had been a mistake.

[Correa] That it was a mistake? And that was that?

[Pitito] What if they had killed me? It would have been by mistake. Now, if they do that to me, a foreigner, an Italian citizen -- and the Italian Government helped me very much -- then I wonder how much more they could do to the Nicaraguan people, to unfortunate people, to a peasant, a worker, or anyone else. I do not know if I am making myself clear here.

[Correa] Of course. What can one expect if they did this to a priest?

[Pitito] I wish God would enlighten the minds of Nicaraguan rulers, that he would change them. They are under Soviet and Cuban control. I do not want to get involved in politics; I am not a politician. I am a priest and I talk about the Gospel. I wish all of Nicaragua could enjoy freedom and practice its tradition and customs; I wish that it were a [word indistinct], who are noble Christians and believers. On the contrary, the people are being persecuted, oppressed, tortured [words indistinct] is getting worse.

[Correa] Father, tell us about the expulsion of 10 priests, including yourself, that took place after the tortures. How did that happen?

[Pitito] To put this in a historical perspective, in July a television newscast reported on Father Pena's participation in counterrevolutionary operations [words indistinct].

[Correa, interrupting] Is he the one under arrest?

[Pitito] Yes, in the [words indistinct] seminary. Everyone was worried about this. The news was carried over television and radio. Newspapers also reported this. However, I must say that we never believed that report, because as Msgr Obando said [words indistinct] it is a well-organized trap, however defective, because it is based on lies, not truth. We held a meeting. The curia, which is comprised of all parish priests within the Archdiocese of Managua, regularly gathers on the first Tuesday of every month. We had a scheduled agenda; however, the main topic discussed was Father Pena's problem. He is detained in the [word indistinct] seminary and is unable to serve his parish. [passage indistinct]

[Correa, interrupting] Why can't he leave? Is the church surrounded by policemen?

[Pitito] The lower seminary is surrounded by policemen [words indistinct].

[Correa, interrupting] How long has Father Pena been there?

[Pitito] Since 21 June, I think. There are trials every day involving special tribunals and so on. The struggle against the church and Msgr Obando is an ongoing process. And more so the [words indistinct] of Managua. In other words, we are within the Archdiocese of Managua.

Therefore, all this is a struggle against the Nicaraguan church and an attempt to attack or harm Msgr Obando [words indistinct]. Father Pena is Nicaraguan. I met with him today [as heard] and can assure you from the expression on his face and in his eyes and from his behavior that he is calm. He did not even mention this. [passage indistinct]

We held that meeting. Father Pena's problem was the main topic on our agenda. We all agreed that Father Pena is innocent, but felt that we must do something for him; we must somehow show support. We thought of many things. Then we decided to have a kind of procession, a religious ceremony involving penitence, and praying to God to request peace for Nicaragua and to comfort Father Pena in his hour of need.

Therefore, we decided to organize a procession from [words indistinct]. No slogans were shouted. We openly prayed, sang [words indistinct], and chanted to the virgin of Nicaragua, to the immaculate conception. As you know, those are beautiful songs. We stopped at the seminary and we all participated together in the holy mass. Then we had lunch with Father Pena to encourage him, to show our understanding and sympathy.

[Correa] Father, now come the church with its indisputable power, faith, and unity has not been able to stop the humiliation and persecution to which it has been subjected? Ten priests were expelled from the country, you were tortured; Father Pena was kept under house arrest, and Father Carballo was forced to walk naked in public and was also beaten. How come the church has not had the power to tell the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to stop humiliating and persecuting the church?

[Pitito] As you know, the church is characterized by patience, mercy, prudence, and love. But the Nicaraguan Government does not want to believe in these things. It prefers bloodshed and violence; it seeks to kill and destroy. The church helped the revolution win its victory. Msgr Obando did a great deal for the revolution. He risked his life to defend the Sandinists whenever they were in trouble. Msgr Obando was always ready to help them.

[Correa] What about the pope?

[Pitito] The pope is always in favor of a dialogue. He tried to have the church talk to the government to help it find the right path, a path that was honest, sincere, democratic, and loving. But the dialogue with the government never made any progress. Instead of a dialogue, it was a monologue. The government gave orders to the bishops, who were acting on behalf of the church, to see what could be done for the country. The bishops were not there to support any particular party. For the church, a dialogue consists of respect, understanding, reason and seeking the good of all. The church is interested in promoting a way of life based on the love of God and the family, but the government did not want to talk about those things. The government ruling Nicaragua is trying to divide the family, to abolish religion, and muzzle freedom of expression. The Nicaraguan people are sad and subdued. They are suffering in their own flesh these terrible moments of oppression. The people are going hungry, there is no medicine.

[Correa] Do you think the people are worse off now than they were during the previous dictatorship?

[Pitito] Honestly speaking, the people suffered under the dictatorship, but now they are dying.

[Correa] Father, do you think that with all this persecution, the Christians are better Christians than before?

[Pitito] The Nicaraguan people are very religious. There are several churches. On the Atlantic coast you have the Moravian Church, the Evangelist, the Baptist. You have all sorts, of creeds. That is all right. Man has to believe in something. Basically, we are brothers, sons of God.

[Correa] Does the Nicaraguan Government also persecute the other churches?

[Pitito] Definitely yes. The government has destroyed churches on the Atlantic coast. In Managua, the government closed the synagogue. But the main struggle is against the Catholic Church. For them, the church is an obstacle. All this made the Christians more loyal to their religious beliefs.

COLUMNIST DENOUNCES CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA161940 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Oct 84 p 5

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo: "To the New Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Since 1 October 1984, the U.S. Embassy in Panama has been operating a mail and parcel service used by the U.S. employees of the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] and their dependents. it is doing this without the authorization of the Panamanian Government and outside any international agreement to this effect. On the Pacific side post office boxes are located in the PCC administration building, while parcels can be retrieved from an office in Diablo Heights.

Since 1 October 1984, U.S. employees of the PCC and their dependents have been enjoying a number of economic privileges that are discriminatory and which the treaties prohibit. They are protected by the inviolability of diplomatic pouch.

Since 1 October 1984, U.S. employees of the PCC who lost purchasing privileges at U.S. commissaries in Panama are buying large amounts of alcoholic beverages, groceries, clothing, handbags, tablecloths, and handkerchiefs at other U.S. installations where merchandise is sold tax-free.

Since 1 October 1984, the PCC has been withholding close to 800 more housing units than required for its employees, more than 350 of which are currently occupied by U.S. Armed Forces personnel. There is no agreement to this effect between Panama and the United States. All this is added to the violations of the Panama Canal treaties that former President Jorge Illueca and former Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega so bravely and constantly protestd.

The United States' abuses against the PCC's Panamanian employees have increased, despite "assurances that beginning on 11 [as published] October 1984 things will change and they will be able to do whatever they want." It is very important for the struggle against the violations of the Panama Canal treaties that this new administration, from its very beginning, restate the positions its predecessors maintained and that it demand with the same or greater energy that these flagrant violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties cease. Mr Foreign Minister, the Panamanian people are awaiting your reply.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN REBEL LEADERS SEEK MONGE'S MEDIATION

PA251431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] FMLN representative Jose Mario Lopez, FDR leader Ruben Zamora, and Salvadoran guerrillas have said that they will urge Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to continue his efforts in favor of dialogue. They said that they have come to Costa Rica to brief the president on the 15 October La Palma meeting between government and guerrilla representatives. Ruben Zamora said that the position of the Costa Rican Government regarding the peace effort is positive because it advocates dialogue and negotiation as the way to achieve peace and because President Monge has assured them that he is willing to act as a mediator to the talks.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES POLITICAL PRISONERS EXIST

PA250238 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Justice Minister Hugo Alfonso Munoz has vigorously denied there are political prisoners in the country and said that there are instead people who have violated the law for political purposes. Any of these illegal actions are punished by law. Dr Munoz made this statement because Amnesty International issued a report yesterday afternoon on human rights in Central America. The organization accuses Costa Rica of holding 40 people political prisoners. The minister said it is necessary to distinguish between political prisoners and persons who have committed illegal actions for political purposes.

Furthermore, the minister asserted that in Costa Rica legal procedures are the responsibility of the judicial branch. As a result of the separation of powers, the executive branch has no bearing on this matter. For this reason, the mere fact that legal procedures exist represents a sufficient guarantee for the defense of those accused. Sometimes this results in the legal proceedings' requiring additional time. Dr Munoz also pointed out that the persons being held in the country's penitentiaries are well treated, their spouses are allowed to visit them, and their personal rights are respected.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES REFUGEE QUESTION

PA250302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The justice minister has said that it is impossible to prevent refugees from entering the country through the northern area. Instead, the goal should be the vaccinate them and to provide them with other immigration and health services. The minister added that the bill introduced by independent Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez to regulate the refugee question is entirely unnecessary because there is the Geneva convention on refugees, which was ratified by Costa Rica, and there are also complementary Costa Rican regulations.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE VIEWS CONFLICT, PACIFICATION PROCESS

PA250246 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has said that the guerrillas' actions during the past few days are due to internal divisions in the extreme left regarding the pacification process recently initiated.

Duarte was approached yesterday as he was leaving the Legislative Assembly, where he had requested permission t o leave the country. He also noted inconsistencies in reports disseminated by leftists on what was discussed at the La Palma meeting.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] This was discussed this morning. I think there will be some sectors who oppose seeking peace. I think that what counts here is facts, not their interpretation. The guerrillas' response to an offer for peace is violence against the people. For this reason they are fighting our Army and harming the national economy. It is the people who cannot move from one place to the other. It is the people who are fearful and are left without energy and water. [sentence indistinct] [end recording]

Asked whether steps had been taken to form the commission to carry out negotiations regarding the pacification process between the guerrillas and the government, Duarte answered:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] I will do this when the time comes. It has been determined that when the right time comes I will set the place, the date, and the conditions for the next meeting. Meanwhile, I can tell you that I spent almost the entire day yesterday working on that with a (?group of assistants.) I carefully considered and evaluated all stances assumed by all sectors since 1970. This was necessary in order to have a historical background and then measure all the consequences that this process might have for them and this country.

[Reporter] Will the actions that have taken place in the past few days jeopardize the second meeting?

[Duarte] I don't think so. What is really to be doubted is whether the rebels want peace. For my part, I do want peace. I will continue insisting on peace. This is what I have to say. [end recording]

Duarte was asked his opinion of the guerrillas' demand that U.S. military assistance and the presence of advisers be suspended.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] Well, that makes sense. The U.S. aid and assistance for this government will be suspended when the guerrillas cease getting aid from Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, and the Soviet Union. Then the problem would be settled.

[Reporter] Can the guerrillas' stance be interpreted as saying: We are at war, as the archbishop has said?

[Duarte] I think that to deny a reality is (?useless). There's no point in denying we are in a conflict, a crisis, and that some have died. If we deny this we are deceiving ourselves. I don't think any Salvadoran will be deceived. We are all aware that we are in a confrontation, a political, ideological, economic, military, social, and international crisis. Hence my trip to the United States. This is why I said I carried a message, because we have to continue this idelogical and international war. They have been doing the same. Ungo is in France, as far as we know. Rey Prendes is in London and will then go to Paris; while Alejandro Duarte is in Bonn right now and will move on to Belgium and Spain. We are in the middle of an international struggle that is also a part of war. [end recording]

TENORIO DISCUSSES PEACE EFFORTS, DEMOCRACY

PA230258 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Tenorio today asserted in Panama City that the Salvadoran conflict will be solved in a short time because the interested parties want to achieve peace in El Salvador.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Regarding the Central American crisis, certain political sources in Panama have said that a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Central American crisis will not be possible if Nicaragua does not abandon its warmongering and interventionist attitude in the region. What is your viewpoint about this?

[Tenorio] The Nicaraguans will have elections next 4 November. We believe that this might improve somewhat the Nicaraguan regime's apparent totalitarian rule. It is also our last hope to save this revolution, which started with so many good omens but has unfortunately deviated from its original goals. We have faith that this will rescue a revolution which has somehow subverted the cornerstones of the Sandinist people's revolution.

[Reporter] In your opinion, how long before a negotiated solution is found for the Salvadoran problem, particularly since the meeting between Jose Napoleon Duarte and the Salvadoran guerrillas and in view of the overall Central American conflict?

[Tenorio] I think that if goodwill mechanisms are used as the Salvadoran Government and President Duarte have specifically done, internal reconciliation is sought, and the society is reorganized, then it will be much easier to achieve peace and democracy throughout Central America. All it takes is goodwill, firmness, a daring attitude, and faith in the peoples' peaceful spirit and desire for democracy. You have taken a decisive step toward this; you have recently sworn in a new government and you will inaugurate a Congress. We have done this too, and we feel optimistic about the way things are turning out in El Salvador. [end recording]

BLANDO: MECHANICAL FAILURE CAUSED HELICOPTER CRASH

PA252112 San Salvador Channel 2 Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Interview with Colonel Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, Salvadoran Armed Forces chief of staff, by an unidentified journalist; in San Salvador on 24 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] This morning we are visiting Colonel Adolfo O. Blandon, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, in his office. First, we would like to ask what the official report is on yesterday afternoon's accident in Joateca.

[Blandon] I can say at this moment that there were witnesses to the accident. These include Colonel Vasconcelos, commander of Military Detachment No 3, who took part in the meeting that Colonel Monterrosa had convoked in Joateca to issue new orders in the framework of the Torola IV operation.

Colonel Vasconcelos was an eyewitness. He said that the helicopter took off normally, flew over Joateca, and then headed for Jocoaitique. It was then that Col Vasconcelos noticed that something fell from the top part of the helicopter. It could have been the rotor blades or part of the turgine engine. The helicopter immediately went out of control. Since these helicopters have open doors to facilitate movement, all the people aboard the aircraft were thrown out because of the uncontrolled movements of the helicopter. The helicopter crashed with a loud noise. We believe that the cause of the accident was mechanical failure.

[Reporter] It has been said that a Torola IV operation is under way. Will the operation be suspended because of the deaths of these officers?

[Blandon] Undoubtedly the deaths of these four commanders represent an important loss for the Armed Forces, but we are a professional force and we know how to face difficult situations.

In July the Armed Forces staff prepared a 6-month plan that includes the Torola IV operation. New commanders are already giving orders in the commands to which they were appointed yesterday. Colonel Mendez is already directing the Torola IV operation. Colonel Carrillo has taken command of the Atlacatl batallion, and Colonel Maravilla is in charge of the Commando Training Center with headquarters in San Francisco Gotera.

The operation will continue as planned by the staff. It is possible that we will intensify it to secure even better results from that operation, which was already showing success since we had inflicted serious blows on the enemy, including the capture of an arms repair shop, an explosives factory, and a Radio Venceremos relay station in the area of Joateca.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MONTERROSA'S DEATH

PA260219 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0035 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command; dated 24 October in El Salvador]

[Excerpts] On 23 October, FMLN artillery units successfully carried out the "Heroic Atlacatl, Death to the Invaders and Their Puppets" operation. This operation consisted of the annihilation of murderer Domingo Monterrosa and other war criminals.

With this operation, the FMLN avenges the blood of thousands of Salvadorans murdered by the puppet Army forces at the service of the oligarchy and the proimperialist dictatorship that have (?enslaved) our people for more than 50 years. The Salvadoran people's political war is being waged against a privileged class, an oligarchy that is one of the most cruel in Latin America.

The group of oligarchic families directly responsible for the misery [words indistinct]. To defend their interests, they have not hesitated to resort to persecution, tortures, murder and [word indistinct] against our people.

One of the principal executioners of our people was Domingo Monterrosa, fanatical defender of the oligarchs' interests. He participated directly in many massacres, leaving behind a trail of death and terror. In addition, other officers are to be held responsible for crimes against the people: Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon Herson Calito, Major Armando Rivas, and Major Armando Aguilar. Death to the invaders and their puppets! We have avenged the blood of our highest martyr Msgr Oscar Alfonso Romero. We have also avenged the blood of the companeros of the FDR Executive Committee murdered by the Army's repressive forces, as well as the blood of Mario Zamora Rivas murdered by Duarte forces in 1980, and the blood of the many thousands of peasant brothers massacred in Morazan [words indistinct] and other cantons of the homeland.

We avenge our peasant brothers who have suffered the destruction of their plantations and homes, those who have suffered shelling by the puppet Army at the service of the oligarchy. We avenge the blood of our brothers murdered in San Salvador on 29 October 1969, July 1975, May 1979, October 1980, and many other dates that we will never forget.

We avenge our brother union members, workers, peasants, students. [Words indistinct] many of them have been imprisoned, tortured, and murdered in the regime's dungeons. We avenge the many [words indistinct] who were forced to leave their homes because of the repression and terror displayed by the Army at the service of the oligarchy. We avenge our soldiers killed [words indistinct].

We avenge the thousands of Salvadorans killed [words indistinct], those peasants killed just because they were peasants, the mothers who will never see their sons again, orphans who will never see their parents again.

Duarte, the president appointed by the CIA, has announced an amnesty that, according to the regime's spokesmen, will serve to [words indistinct]. We do not weep over our martyrs, we avenge them by punishing their executioners with the full vigor of revolutionary justice. We know that the blood of the martyrs stains the land where we will build the new free homeland. [passage indistinct]. For this reason, the FMLN General Command announces: 3 days of joy will be held in all FMLN camps beginning 23 October. [words indistinct]

[Signed] FMLN General command

El Salvador, 24 October 1984

FMLN DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. WARSHIP

PA151817 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people: Here is a report from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. Companero Andres Pena, our correspondent on the eastern front, has informed us of the presence of a U.S. warship off the Salvadoran coast. The vessel is anchored at El Espino Beach, Usulutan Department, and U.S.-made small reconnaissance planes have been taking off from it.

Our correspondent Andres Pena has reported that these flights have increased since 15 October, confirming that the planes, as well as the vessel, are supporting the Salvadoran Army in its combing operations in Usulutan Department. It is believed that the planes are being flown by U.S. Air Force officers. According to reports, the Salvadoran National Navy and the ship machine-gun and bomb the civilian population along the coasts of Usulutan Department.

We strongly protest the presence of this U.S. Navy warship, anchored off the Salvadoran coast, and its violation of our national sovereignty. We also protest the fact that reconnaissance planes participate in operations against our people that are carried out by the Yankee puppet Army taking off from this vessel. We demand the immediate withdrawal of the Yankee warship from our coast! Yankee invaders, get out of El Salvador and Central America!

FMLN RADIO DENOUNCES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PA231717 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Reagan-Mondale Debate"]

[Text] Last night the future of many countries, which unfortunately is determined by the will and interests of the world's imperialistic oligarchs, was discussed in a U.S. city. Once again the threat that the U.S. Government, under the leadership of Ronald Reagan, poses to world peace was made evident. This incessant threat does not only surface in public statements by Reagan or his officials, but also assumes concrete forms in the way this U.S. Administration shapes its foreign policy, which is founded on military blackmail, constant aggression against peoples, and the arms race.

Multimillionaire gringo oligarchs have vested interests that have made war a filthy business enterprise. In their attempt to expand their empires they use pressure to secure greater domination over the world's peoples. The Reagan administration tends to those interests.

Its warmongering, aggressive, and extortionist foreign policy is not coincidental. On the contrary, it constantly harasses the Nicaraguan people, attempting to achieve the downfall of the populist Sandinist government; and it augments its aggression against the Salvadoran people, increasing the number of helicopters and military advisers, pumping an unending flow of military equipment into the country, and conducting CIA aerial espionage because it represents those vested interests. The Salvadoran people's desire for peace, freedom, and independence is countering the U.S. Government's desire for war.

The current U.S. Administration is responsible for the bombings of civilians because it provides the planes, and bombs and trains the murderous pilots. It is responsible for the massacres in the countryside because it has trained the murderers who make up the elite battalions that conduct those massacres, arming them and advising them until they become veritable masters of crime and genocide. It is responsible for the kidnapping, torture, and murder of thousands of Salvadorans because the CIA agents, specialists in terror and murder, train death squads, design interrogation techniques that are implemented by the regime's repressive organs, and murder Salvadorans.

Reagan's terrorist policy that attempts to dominate people is comparable to Hitler's thirst for blood. However, the people will defeat Reagan's warmongering policy like they defeated Hitler's. If Reagan is reelected president of the United States we will continue to fight the imperialist aggression until it is defeated. Salvadorans are not war-loving but peace-loving people. We do not want to continue war. However, we will fight until the end to achieve peace with justice and satisfy our most urgent and deepest needs. We have the support of the world's peoples who are aware of the threat that the warmongering Reagan administration represents. We have the world's solidarity and it is expressed through democratic governments, mass organizations, humanitarian institutions, and political groups who see the worst threat to world peace in Reagan's policies.

An official communique issued by the FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee reads in part: The Reagan administration's growing intervention is obviously the main obstacle to peace, as it has been outlined. To achieve peace, we must redouble our struggle efforts because only a united people can achieve their just demands.

We do not want President Reagan to be reelected. However, as long as he is President and continues to threaten world peace and attack our peoples we will continue our struggle. No power or policy in the world will move us from our determination to achieve peace, freedom, and independence.

Yankees! Get out of El Salvador and Central America!

El Salvador is not the Yankees' backyard! El Salvador is our country!

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA-MILITARY CLASHES

Atlacatl Battalion Casualties

PA241926 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Continuing the attrition actions against the puppet troops in Morazan Department after 6 days of operations to date, our forces have inflicted 42 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the enemy. Most of the casualties were inflicted on the Paul Gorman Battalion, formerly the Atlacatl Battalion. This battalion has been christened the Paul Gorman Battalion because murderers cannot use the name of our Atlacatl.

Today, with the deaths of Domingo Monterrosa and the battalion chiefs in Morazan Department, the name of Atlacatl is reclaimed.

We await Communique No 2 from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade General Command to confirm the names of the officers killed this afternoon in Morazan when our antiaircraft fire brought down the helicopter carrying Domingo Monterrosa, who died this afternoon. This partly avenges the blood shed by so many Salvadorans massacred by Domingo Monterrosa. As soon as the above information is received, Radio Venceremos will read Communique No 2 on this operation which we have named Heroic Atlacatl. Death to the invaders and their puppets!

Central Front Activities

PA220453 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Additional information about our war actions from the heroic Modesto Ramirez Central Front reveals that yesterday, Saturday, 20 October, marked the failure of the military operation begun on 11 October by the Army General Taff in Cabanas and cuscatlan Departments. Jose Napoleon Duarte's warmongering Army suffered 40 casualties in 10 days of ineffective operations in the central front, Cinquera and Guazapa Hill areas. That operation, involving nearly 2,000 units from the airborne paratrooper battalion, a battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and Military Detachment No 5 of Cojutepeque was carried out in many cantons and villages in Cojutepeque, Tenancingo, Jutiapa, Cinquera and Suchitoto.

A report from our correspondent, Companera Marianela Montes, indicates that the paratrooper battalion was transported in a helicopter to (El Coyote Huatacualpita), in (El Tapete) canton. From that site, the battalion began advancing towards Calle Nueva to the San Francisco, Rosario Perico, Tenango and (Playas Nuevas) cantons.

The other battalion from the Military Detachment No 5 advanced from Tenancingo to the Copalchan, La Cruz and La Mesa Hill cantons. Our forces met the troops advancing toward La Cruz, San Antonio, El Tule, Copalchan and La Mesa Hill cantons and engaged in heavy fighting. We inflicted 17 casualties on the enemy, counting dead and wounded.

On 17 October, troops from the Military Detachment No 5 and 1st Infantry Brigade [word indistinct] began to advance from Suchitoto to Aguacayo, El Roble, Los Platanares, and Chaparral cantons, on the slopes of Guazapa Hill. We clashed with these troops again, inflicting 5 casualties on them.

Railroads, Crop Dusters Damaged

PA251630 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] On 22 October, a patrol of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, bombed troops of the Lenca Battalion, who were preparing to erect a barricade south of San Carlos, near San Francisco Gotera. Radio Farabundo Marti has learned that the enemy sustained six casualties in this action. In addition, railroad lines near [name indistinct] canton, 6 km south of the city of San Miguel, were also sabotaged on 24 October.

At 2400 on the same day, there were clashes in El Almidon Canton, Chirilagua jurisdiction. The enemy sustained eight casualties.

On 21 October, BRAZ units attacked enemy positions at the El Chontal turnoff on the road from Usulutan to Santiago de Maria, inflicting three casualties on the 5th Infantry Brigade's Cazadores Battalion. In addition, BRAZ units also clashed with the Ronald Reagan Battalion patrol moving from San Francisco Gotera to [name indistinct], inflicting one casualty on the enemy.

On 20 October, FMLN guerrilla units damaged two crop dusters near El Amate Canton, San Miguel Department. These are actions carried out by the people's army, by the army of the men who have always been exploited and oppressed!

Here are more reports from the heroic Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. On 24 October, BRAZ units took control of the road from Chapeltique to Ciudad Barrios, near San Pedro Canton. According to reports, our fighters erected a barricade and blew up a power pylon.

On 23 October, FMLN guerrilla units took control of the military route near Las Marias de Jocoro canton where they burned two trucks and erected a barricade. Later, enemy forces arrived and a clash ensued during which the enemy sustained two casualties.

Here are more reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. On Tuesday, 23 October, FMLN guerrilla units took over a stretch of the road from Usulutan to Santa Elena sabotaging four vehicles on the Coastal Highway. On 24 October, guerrilla units raided the town of Santiago de Maria in Usulutan, attacking enemy positions as [name indistinct] gas station at the entrance to Tenancingo. Radio Farabundo Marti has learned that we also attacked the National Guard garrison in this town, provoking a clash which lasted 2 hours, and inflicting 14 enemy casualties [words indistinct]. We have also reported that we seized four G-3 rifles, [word indistinct] backpacks, ammunition, and other military supplies.

We are operating in the country's coffee-growing areas; we are dealing hard blows to the dictatorship's forces guarding the oligarch's [words indistinct]!

Crop Duster Destroyed

PA200449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] While transportation in the eastern areas is completely paralyzed, our guerrilla units continue to strike at the oligarch's cotton production. On 17 October at 1630 a Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade guerrilla squad damaged another cotton crop-dusting plane north of Ereguayquin. At 1830, also on 17 October, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade squads occupied the town of Ereguayquin where they distributed propaganda and held some political events.

20-21 October Rebel Actions

PA231420 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] We have a military report on our rebel army's actions in western El Salvador, where oligarchs maintain their immense cotton and sugarcane plantations. On 20 October rebel units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade ambushed a military transport at km 54 on the road to (Sonsonate), inflicting 10 casualties on the enemy. A military report from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front states that at 1100 on 21 October units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade attacked enemy positions on the Coastal Highway near the Jiquilisco turnoff. They inflicted 10 casualties on the enemy.

Clashes Near San Salvador

PA240349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Reports from San Salvador indicate that clashes occurred early tonight in Santa Anita, Costa Rica, and Malaga, south of San Salvador. Reports from the capital state that a commando of the FMLN clashed with puppet Army troops in the communities south of San Salvador. Radio Venceremos is awaiting official reports on these clashes, so that this information can be broadcast officially [words indistinct].

Actions in Usulutan, San Miguel

PA230300 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 21 October, FMLN guerrilla units from the (Julio Climaco) Detachment clashed with members of the Atonal Battalion in Puerto Cabanas, in southern Usulutan Department. Commander Pedro has informed us that in this confrontation, we inflicted three casualties on that elite battalion, which was trained by the gringo military advisers.

We have more information, this time from the Feliciano Ama Western Front, sent by our correspondent Carlos Minero. On 17 October, FMLN guerrilla units stormed San Antonio La Bolsa canton, (Locatan) jurisdiction, in northern San Miguel Department.

18 Army Casualties

PA212347 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Our army continues defeating the Duarte dictatorship's counterinsurgency operations. A report sent to Radio Farabundo Marti by our companero, Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group, indicates that our guerrilla units were involved in heavy clashes on 18 October, on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, in the course of a military operation in the Tejutepeque, Cinquera area, in Cabanas Department; and also in Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department.

Our guerrilla units engaged in heavy fighting, during which we inflicted 18 casualties on the Army in the following cantons: Los Llanitos, Azacualpa, and La Cruz.

Attention, Salvadoran people, Radio Farabundo Marti has also learned that a U.S.-made UH-1H helicopter was hit by our revolutionary forces.

These are the results of clashes in which our guerrilla units engaged on 18 October on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. We are overcoming the gringos and their puppets' commitment to war. We are fighting to bring peace to our people, peace for all Salvadoran workers.

16 Army Casualties in Ambush

PA210343 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in San Vicente on 20 October]

[Text] At 0700 today, 20 October 1984, forces from the FMLN's (Andres Torres Sanchez) Battalion successfully conducted an operation that consisted of ambushing a patrol of the (Pranz) Battalion of the Salvadoran Army's Engineers Training Center. The ambush was staged at road marker km 80 on the road between San Vicente and Zacatecoluca. The results of this successful ambush by our forces were as follows: enemy casualties, 10 dead, including 2 corporals, and 6 wounded, including a cadet, for a total of 16 casualties; materiel seized: seven M-16 rifles, one G-3 rifle, one M-60 machine gun, two grenades for a 90-mm cannon, two grenades for G-3 rifles, and other military supplies such as uniforms, belts, etc.

We regret the heroic fall of Companero Lucas.

Long live the victories of our people! With unity toward victory! Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] Commander (Milton Sanchez)

Casualties in Cabanas

PA200443 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] We have a report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. It was sent by Companero Commander Salvador Guerra.

On 18 October, our guerrilla forces clashed with troops from the paratroopers battalion in the areas of Cinquera, Tenancingo, and Tejutepeque in Cabanas Department. Attention: In these clashes we inflicted 18 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Duarte regime. The casualties we inflicted on the enemy troops were a result of clashes in the following locations: 5 casualties in clashes in Los Llanitos, 3 casualties in Azacualpa, and 10 casualties in La Cruz. Moreover, our forces also report that our guerrilla forces damaged a U.S.-made helicopter, one of those sent by Ronald Reagan to continue the war against our people.

HONDURAS

M-LIDER EXHORTS PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE POLITICALLY

PA242231 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Message from the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, M-LIDER; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Liberals, Honduras: We have been engaged in the pressing task of organizing our political forces. We have visited the north, south, east, and west of Honduras. Everywhere we have been, we have sensed the liberals' disappointment in the Liberal government and the disillusionment of Hondurans over the results of the electoral process, which has failed to produce the benefits expected by the majority of the poorest sector of our society.

Such disillusionment has created pessimism in some individuals and sectors, who appear to be at a loss in finding an answer. They feel that the Liberal Party is no longer liberal, that the Rodista Movement is no longer liberal, that the People's Liberal Alliance [ALIPO] is no longer liberal, and that democracy has shown characteristics of a dictatorship. All this generates a dangerous, but understandable, confusion.

There is a way, however, to solve these problems. It consists of realizing that Honduras requires that all of the forces in the country assume a patriotic attitude, they take a position in defense of Honduran national interests. This position must express the Hondurans' determination to improve and develop the country and to preserve its independence, as the leaders of the government pledged before the Constitution the day they assumed their posts.

This is the way, liberals, and it is called the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, the force that groups all national sectors, civilians, military, clergy, businessmen, workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, and so forth, around a single objective: to develop Honduras peacefully, to bolster the country's political democracy with economic and social measures, to defend our territorial integrity, and to place the basic interests of our country and our people above everything else.

A new form of grouping our political forces is emerging. The political forces that in the past merely divided themselves into two political groups to oppose each other are now following a different pattern; the division is between those of us who want peace, democracy, economic and social progress, national sovereignty and independence, and those who have forgotten that these things are fundamental to Honduras at this crucial moment for Central America. All who are in favor of peace must join forces and organize ourselves for the upcoming struggles.

Besides loving our sovereignty and independence, it is imperative that we fight for them. To do this, it is necessary to organize ourselves politically. This organization is called the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement. We advance onward to grow, unite, and conquer, and to make changes!

COMMENTARY HAILS ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECHES

PA241938 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Armed Forces Day was commemorated last weekend in Honduras. Representatives of various sectors of Honduran society emphasized the key role that the Armed Forces play in the country. President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Armed Forces Chief General Walter Lopez Reyes addressed important national issues. In their speeches both leaders expressed the same goals and responsbilities, emphasizing that democracy is the key to achieving an ideal state where leaders and citizens can harmoniously coexist. Both stressed that the democratic system possesses the ingredients that are necessary to achieve individual, social, material and spiritual fulfillment. The achievement of these goals constitutes a democratic government's highest priority and purpose, they said.

In his Armed Forces' Day address, Gen Walter Lopez Reyes said: I have no doubt that democracy is the political system that best serves the requirements of human dignity because it is the antithesis to leftist and rightist tyrannies and to class-oriented and oligarchic attitudes which, through history, have been directly responsible for the oppression and decline of both groups and individuals. Gen Lopez Reyes was clear and direct as he expressed his deepest democratic convictions, advocating freedom that is bound only by leaders' responsibilities and citizens' political maturity. He reiterated his strict allegiance to institutions above selfish ambitions that tempted others to contravene the interests of the large majorities.

Following Gen Lopez Reyes, President Roberto Suazo Cordova addressed the audience. He said: All responsible societies must strive to achieve the peaceful coexistence of its members. Likewise, the peaceful coexistence of states is a basic requirement of mutual understanding and the promotion of ideals for a better world. That is why we believe in democracy, peace, and social reforms that are made possible by steady economic growth. We hold these beliefs to be dear despite the vicissitudes that tax our era, causing so much worry and uncertainty.

The message is clear: They embrace democracy, rejecting internal and external attempts to disrupt the status quo in Honduras and arrest the advance of democracy that Roberto Suazo Cordova's administration is sponsoring. To the statements of the Honduran president and Armed Forces commander in chief we add our most forceful condemnation of those who, shielded behind friendships of old, spend their days plotting ways in which to nurture the germ of decay in Honduras. Those who dare call us brothers are hiding a razor-sharp blade beneath their capes of friendship, waiting until the time is ripe to stab us with unrelenting fury and until they are able to hand over our lifeless bodies to their masters on the other side of the sea. At home, sons of Hunduras are sowing division and fear among us to create a climate of uncertainty, in which only they will be able to grow and prosper. All of those inside Honduras and those abroad must attempt to comprehend the hidden message contained in President Suazo's and Gen Lopez' addresses. The unbending allegiance of the government and the Armed Forces to the democratic system as well as the battle cry with which it shall be defended has been unveiled to them.

The Honduran people, their government, and Armed Forces will remain united, firm, and vigilant to counter the enemy's assaults. Their unity will be their power and strength. Honduras' dignity, sovereignty, and freedom are in good hands.

REPATRIATION OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES IN LIMBO

PA241930 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Salvadoran Government has not answered the request for the expatriation of refugees in Honduran territory. Therefore, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, has not yet designed a program for the eventual transfer of the refugees.

Last week Mister Verner Blaccer, UNHCR representative in El Salvador, confirmed that the international group is awaiting an official response to begin the repatriation of the Salvadoran refugees. While El Salvador is taking its time to answer the request, Salvadoran refugees continue to enter Honduras through the western border, as confirmed by Verner Blaccer himself. As of last week, 680 more Salvadorans entered the country. This group should be added to the 18,000 Salvadorans who are already in the national territory and who are located in three camps in the western region.

The UNHCR representative also revealed that thus far the refugees have not been asked whether they want to return to their country because repatriation is voluntary. During the past 9 and 1/2 months, only 1,500 Salvadorans returned to their country. Of the 18,000 Salvadorans that remain in Honduras only a handful intend to follow suit, according to reporters who have visited the different camps.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DISCOUNTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

PA250041 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Amnesty International, which is frequently accused of bias in its assessment of the internal situation in countries throughout the world, has issued its annual report for 1983. In the case of Guatemala, the report states that there is continuing concern because its regular security and military forces, as well as paramilitary groups acting under government orders or with official complicity, have continued to be responsible for massive violations of human rights, including large-scale tortures, disappearances, and extrajudicial executions. Amnesty International says it has received reports of arbitrary actions in areas of conflict, especially in San Marcos and Alta Verapaz Departments. Today, Interior Minister Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval discounted Amnesty International's charges:

[Begin Lopez recording] I think that Amnesty International's anti-Guatemalan position is more than well known. That group's lack of impartiality is known throughout Guatemala, not only at the official but at the private level. Therefore, we do not attach any validity to its accusations. [end recording]

THREE LEFT-WING GROUPS FORM ELECTION ALLIANCE

PA242255 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The Social Nationalist Party [Partido Social Nacionalista], the Revolutionary Civic Alliance, and the Democratic Unity Party have agreed to form a new political front for the next elections.

Luis Hurtado Aguilar, Revolutionary Civic Alliance leader, commented on the purposes of the allinace:

[Begin Hurtado recording] Last week, the Revolutionary Civic Alliance, of which I am secretary general; the Democratic Unity Party of our dear companero, Carlos (Bianchi); and the Social Nationalist Party led by (Cesar Israel Herrera), concluded a unification agreement. Besdies the consistency represented by this alliance, we have announced it to the public through methods that represent an example to the other left-wing groups which, for reasons unknown to me, have been unable to form a front of the democratic left.

With the exception of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] led by Messrs (Cesar Augusto) Toledo Penate and Giron [not further identified]; (Marco Antonio Villamar Consuegra's) M-20 [not further identified]; and other groups that are also working for the unity of the left-wing forces, I see no other groups showing the tendency or interest. It seems that (?partisan) interests are prevailing over the interests of the country. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES U.S., EMPHASIZES FSLN GOALS

PA260153 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2341 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, closing a meeting of workers of Region I, in Managua -- live]

[Text] We wish to greet the workers gathered here. They are a vital, fundamental force in the construction and defense of our revolution. We also wish to extend a very special greeting to (Nicole Modurou) of the French Socialist Party who, as we have said publicly, will be here until election day. We also wish to greet a delegation of Palestinian revolutionary fighters, led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and a member of the PLO; Companero Mamduh Nawfal, member of the Politburo and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, and chief of domestic resistance. [crowd shouts slogans drowning out Ortega]... Companero [name indistinct], representative of the Democratic Front. [applause]

We have always identified with the Palestinian people's struggle, with their heroic resistance. We remember and are always onthe side of the Palestinian people in their historic struggle, and now we have here representatives of the Palestinian people, who have heroically resisted the imperialist onslaughts in Beirut. [crowd shouts slogans]

Today, we have been very concerned about the situation in San Carlos, Rio San Juan. In the early morning hours there was a fire that was damaged several manzanas of the town. Practially one-half of the town has been affected by the fire, and it is estimated that there were a little more than 1,500 people displaced. Efforts are already being made to cooperate with and give full assistance to the companeros of San Carlos, because they are facing difficulties, particularly in the area of transportation, but we workers who are meeting here on 25 October send a fraternal and supportive greeting to our brothers in San Carlos. [applause]

We remember three things about October of last year. Two of them took place here in Nicaragua and another that we felt and experienced as if it had occurred here in Nicaragua. One of these events was the terrorist action carried out by the U.S. Administration through the CIA on 10 October: the burning of a fuel depot in Corinto. Another criminal action was carried out by the freedom fighters, as the U.S. calls them, against the people of Pantasma on 18 October.

The other event did not take place here, but we Nicaraguans felt it as our own. We Nicaraguans felt solidarity with the people who were being attacked; we Nicaraguans repudiated that act; the criminal, cowardly intervention by the United States in Grenada.

We all recall that on 25 October, when the intervention in Grenada was announced, we Nicaraguans cried with the Grenadian people. We fought with the Grenadian people. We felt the indignation of the Grenadian people at this criminal action, and we showed our solidarity in the form of combative marches in support of the Grenadian people.

Now, a year after that cowardly and brutal intervention, we can say that it has not been able to suppress the will of the Grenadian people. Proof of this is that, although Grenada is a very small country with a very small population, the Yankee occupation troops, along with the puppet troops of the region, are still, even today, occupying Grenadian territory.

We have demanded and continue to demand in the name of the Nicaraguan people, in the name of the Grenadian people, in the name of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean that the Yankee troops get out of Grenada! [applause, slogans]

On this day, 25 October, a year after the intervention in Grenada, we wish to recall and pay tribute to Maurice Bishop, along with our own heroes and martyrs, and say that Maurice Bishop lives in the hearts of the Nicaraguan people, that Maurice Bishop lives in the hearts of the Grenadian people, and that he lives in the hearts of the Latin American peoples. [applause, slogans]

A few days ago we in the FSLN Directorate were discussing and programming the tasks that have to be done immediately in the great production drive. We recalled that we have ahead of us three great tasks, three great battles, three great struggles to be won against imperialist aggression: to harvest coffee, cotton, and sugarcane. These are the three major tasks to which the Nicaraguan people, particularly the workers, the Sandinist youths, the conscientious youths and the youths who have patriotic spirit are committed. These are three tasks that we are facing amid a very complex and difficult situation. However, we trust and we are convinced that even though our people are small in number, they are great in spirit, determination, and courage. Just as we are defeating the aggressors with our rifles in hand, we will also defeat the aggressors in the area of production, and we will save our coffee, cotton, and sugarcane.

In this effort it is obvious that those in the front line are the workers: the rural workers and also the urban workers, who will be mobilized in this production drive. Also on the front line are the youths who are organized in the student production brigades, the high school students, the students in the upper elementary school levels, and the university students. Also involved are the state workers [applause] and the women, who are prepared to wage and win these new battles for the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

However, while we are preparing for these great production drives, while we are facing the imperialist aggressor and its mercenary forces, we have another great task, the task of 4 November, a historic date in the struggle of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people, historic because on that date the Somozist dictatorship murdered four Sandinist fighters Roberto Amaya, Edmundo Perez, Casimiro Sotelo, and Hugo Medina. [slogans shouted] On the anniversary of the murder of our brothers on 4 November 1967 we will recall their example, their determination to struggle, their heroism, and their combative spirit by voting for them. On 4 November we will vote for our heroes and martyrs. [applause, slogans shouted]

Therefore, on 4 November we will have another great battle to win, a battle that we have been waging since even before the triumph of the revolution and which continues after the triumph of the revolution, because despite the fact that the FSLN clearly stated before the revolutionary triumph that elections would be held in Nicaragua, despite the fact that it reaffirmed this decision in August 1980, the U.S. Government, the enemies of the Nicaraguan people, later took upon themselves the task of trying to portray the Sandinists as liars and of repeating that we Sandinists were never going to hold elections because we were afraid to test the people's will and because if elections were held here the people would vote against the Sandinists.

That campaign was waged for several years, even as we kept insisting that we would hold elections in 1985. The campaign insisted that this would not be, and there were those who believed in that campaign and repeated what was said. Then there were many demands that we accept elections, and there were even those who asked why we did not move up the date of the elections. We gave many explanations. We said that for us the most important thing was for the people to find answers to a number of problems that emerged immediately after the triumph; that it was not advantageous for an illiterate people, for example, to participate right away in elections; that it would be more democratic and more just for our people to first learn to read and write; and that it was more democratic and more just for our people to organize, for our workers to organize. We offered all those explanations. We even said that it would have been easier for the FSLN to hold elections immediately after the victory than to do it some years after the victory, when we have to face even more problems. Therefore, this represents a test for the Nicaraguan people. Finally, we decided that the date would be 4 November 1984.

However, when we decided that the elections would be held on 4 November 1984 our enemies began to say that the electoral date is too soon; that it is better to postpone the elections; and that it is best to hold them much later. Of course, our enemies are not interested in the Nicaraguan elections; they have never been interested in Nicaraguan democracy. What did the U.S. Government try to do, through the CIA, to boycott the Nicaraguan people's electoral efforts? This effort might even seem contradictory due to the situation of aggression we are experiencing, because the foreign aggression is quite clear, and it would have been more logical to say there would be no elections because we had to counter foreign aggression. Despite all this, we said we would have the elections.

What did our enemies do then? What has the CIA done? What has the U.S. Government done? They have exerted themselves to obstruct the elections in Nicaragua and to create the impression that these elections are not legitimate. Our enemies first said that no one would register for the elections. However, 1.5 million Nicaraguans registered [applause]...so after this mass registration, what did they say? They said that the people registered because they were forced to.

Later certain counterrevolutionary politicians, who are instruments of U.S. policy, said that they would not participate in the elections because they represented the majority of the people. [murmurs among the crowd] It would be easy for them to prove that they represent the majority of the people by participating in the elections. They have never represented the people, and they never will. [shouts and applause] In the end we had seven political parties registered for the electoral process; seven registered parties.

Then we learned, everyone knows about this in Nicaragua and the United States, because it was reported there too, about the U.S. Government's activities to obstruct the electoral process. Among other things, it offered the big stick and money to the political parties which had registered, telling them: If you participate in the elections then we will not acknowledge you the day we intervene and install a new government here.

In addition, they offer them money; they offer them money. [Ortega repeats himself] It is reported that $100,000, $200,000, or $300,000 is being offered to the leaders of the registered parties. For what? So that they will withdraw.

The United States is working through the CIA and its embassy here, contacting all the parties which registered. Of course there is an exception, the FSLN. [applause] The six other political parties are being offered money to withdraw. It would be a blessing for the U.S. Government's propaganda if one of the so-called revolutionary parties, which assume extreme left positions, withdrew. Logically, the United States would exploit this, saying: Well, not even the extreme left recognizes the legality of the elections in Nicaragua. So the United States is offering money to everyone, and it seems as if some of these leaders have already accepted, judging from their public statements. There seem to be some divisions in the party which recently held an assembly, and there exist certain contradictions among the party's members. Some say they will participate in the elections while others say they will not. So far the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, has not revealed its official decision to the Supreme Electoral council. Therefore, from the legal and technical standpoint, the party has not withdrawn from the electoral process, even though some of its leaders say they have. One of the PLI leaders even met with the U.S. ambassador 1 day before the party held its assembly. Other members of the party favor participating in the elections.

Anyway, we have seen that a political space was opened here despite the extremely difficult situation, so that all the parties that wished to participate could do so. This includes the CIA's parties, the United States' parties. If they do not want to participate, that is their decision. It would mean that they have rejected this political space. The elections in Nicaragua are not being held to win any favors with one, two, three, four, five, or six parties. They are being held because the Nicaraguan people want them; this is the only thing that matters. [applause, shouts] It is the Nicaraguan people who will vote on 4 November.

What kinds of rumors are being spread by our enemies? They said that the people would not vote anyway, adding that if the people voted en masse it would mean that they were forced to do so. [Murmurs] They have an explanation for everything; that is, they have lies ready for everything, so that their accomplices in Nicaragua may repeat them. They want to spread these lies, and some sectors have started to spread these rumors. They say they are concerned about the Nicaraguan people's welfare.

Consequently, the importance of the Nicaraguan elections will be proved when the people vote en masse. That will prove that the elections were successful. [shouts] What good would it be if 50 parties participated in the elections, including the parties comprising the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, the PLI, even the church, if it wanted to elect its own candidate? [laughter, applause] What good would this be if what happened in the United States happens here? The U.S. people do not participate en masse in the elections. Instead 50 percent, sometimes even less than 50 percent, participate in the elections and choose a new president. The current President of the United States was elected by a minority of the U.S. people. What good would this be for us? None. Elections without the people and with a lot of parties would be useless. We prefer elections without parties [as heard] but with all the people. [shouts, applause]

That is the challenge we will face on 4 November: elections with the people. If six parties participate, good; if seven parties, including the PLI, participate, good. That is up to them. If six, five, four, or three parties participate...[changes remark] The important thing is that the people will participate, the people will vote en masse, the people will ratify their revolutionary nature. That is the important thing. [shouts, applause]

The Nicaraguan workers, the Nicaraguan employees, have a great responsibility in this historic task. Of course they have. We are holding elections at the worst possible moment, because the best moment would have been right after the victory. This is the worst possible moment, because we are withstanding U.S. imperialism's aggression. This has been going on for more than 3 years and 8 months. We are feeling the effects of that imperialist aggression, mainly in the economic sector, and the people are suffering for this. We are also feeling the effects of the misinformation campaign, the lies issued by the enemies of our revolution. Our enemies have launched an internal and external campaign. U.S. imperialism's agents inside Nicaragua have been repeating these lies.

Therefore, our people will vote under conditions that are not normal, under conditions that are difficult, under conditions that are critical. But we are sure, we know, that the workers have a greater awareness as workers 5 years after the victory. They have a greater level of expertise, preparation, and discipline. The workers have strived to maintain production because they are revolutionaries. The workers have been disciplined because they are revolutionaries.

For some time strikes were banned, but we said that this was of secondary importance because when the workers want to decree a strike, they decree a strike. If the workers did not decree a strike it is because they have a greater awareness as workers; they have a greater awareness of the interests being defended by the revolution. The ban was lifted later and our enemies thought that tens of thousands of strikes would erupt throughout Nicaragua. They argued that the economic situation was critical, that raw materials were scarce, that certain factories were on the verge of bankruptcy, and that there were problems between management and the workers.

Our enemies thought that the workers would go on strike, and they immediately tried to promote such strikes, through the newspaper that the CIA has here, the newspaper that U.S. imperialism has here, through the agents that U.S. imperialism has here. All of a sudden the exploiters, the millionaires, began to voice their concern for the workers, for the workers' salaries, for the workers' rights. How ridiculous! They thought that the workers would not remember how they had exploited, persecuted, and repressed them during Somozist times. [shouts, applause]

Here, contrary to what happens with certain Central American governments which claim they are very democratic and appear as examples of democracy, the Army has not repressed the workers, the Army has not murdered the workers, as happens with workers in Central American countries which claim they are very democratic. Why has the Army not acted like this? Why will the Army not act like this? Because it is comprised of the workers, because it belongs to the workers, and because it has been organized to defend the workers' interests. [shouts, applause, chants]

Therefore...[interrupted by chants and applause] Therefore, who will the workers vote for on 4 November? Will the workers vote for theexploiters or for the workers? [crowd shouts: "For the workers!"] Who will give his vote, or who would give his vote to the exploiters? [catcalls, shouts] I ask: Is there a worker who has the mentality of a slave and will give his vote to the exploiters? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Who will the workers vote for? [shouts] For their Army, which is the Sandinist Peoples Army! Or perhaps you want to vote for Reagan's mercenaries? [crowd shouts: "No!"]

The workers will vote for the Sandinist Peoples' Army! [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] They will vote for the Interior Ministry! [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] They will vote for the workers' organization in the Sandinist Workers' Federation [CST] (crowd shouts: "Yes!"] They will vote for the Sandinist Defense Committees! [crowd shouts: "Yes"!] Will they vote for the power of the majorities or for the power of the minorities? [crowd shouts: "For the power of the majorities!"] Who will vote for the people's power on 4 November? [crowd shots: "All the people!"] The workers, the employees, and the peasants will vote! [shouts, slogans]

Then on 4 November we will face a great challenge, and we will march through the streets, the neighborhoods, the communities, the villages! The fighters will be killing the counterrevolutionaries and the mercenaries while they cast their ballots for peace and for the revolution! [applause] On 4 November the workers will vote for their vanguard. Which is the vanguard of the workers? [crowd shouts: "The FSLN!"] Which is the vanguard of the workers? [crowd shouts: "The FSLN!"] Which is the vanguard of the workers? [crowd shouts: "The FSLN!"] And what is the combat cry of the workers? [crowd shouts: "Free fatherland or death!"]

NEWS REPORT ON MIG'S DENIED IN WASHINGTON

PA252016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1840 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington has denied a report by ABC Network that MIG's purchased from the USSR have been unloaded at the port of El Bluff, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. The Foreign Ministry statement describes the ABC news report, which cites U.S. Department of State sources as "irresponsible." A report of that nature could be used as a pretext to carry out bombings against the ports of El Bluff, Bluefields, and Rio Escondido, following threats to that effect made a few days ago by the U.S. Government. Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman called members of the press to read the Foreign Ministry note to them.

Ambassador Denies Reports

PA252210 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] [Reporter] We are now in direct contact in Washington with Companero Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States.

Good morning, Doctor, we greet you and we would like some information on a report we have learned of. The U.S. television channel ABC, citing U.S. State Department sources, has reported that a Bulgarian cargo vessel has begun unloading military equipment, possibly high-technology planes, in a Nicaraguan port. We learned that the embassy has referred to this.

[Tunnerman] Yes, this information has been circulated here by some U.S. news media, which have spread this false report. Just last night, the Nicaraguan Embassy began circulating through the media an official communique from our government, which reads as follows:

A false report has been spread throughout the U.S. media to the effect that MIG planes will be unloaded in the next few days at the port of El Bluff, in Nicaragua's Atlantic region. The Nicaraguan Government charges before the international community that these press campaigns serve as a pretext for the U.S. Government to escalate the current aggression with bombings of various economic and military targets in our country, posing an immediate threat to the population, transportation, and civilian and military installations at El Bluff, Bluefields, and Rio Escondido.

These bombings are to be based on the false argument that the Nicaraguan Government, which is currently doing work at the port, is introducing MIG planes.

This communique was sent to us last night by our Foreign Ministry, and we have been asked to circulate it widely through all U.S. news media. Therefore, this work began last night and has continued this morning in order to refute the reports that were being circulated by the U.S. news media, which, as you said, originated in a report supplied by the State Department to ABC News of the United States.

[Reporter] In your opinion, what is the current status of the talks between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Tunnerman] These talks, which began a few months ago, are continuing and are strongly influenced by the position that Nicaragua has adopted with regard to the Contadora Document, that is, the announcement in September that our government is prepared to sign the Contadora Document the way it was proposed by the Contadora foreign ministers on 7 September.

This Nicaraguan stance, which shows the country's desire for peace and its wish to resolve Central American problems through the peaceful path of negotiation, places Nicaragua in a truly exceptional position with regard to other countries, which are now asking for a reopening of the negotiations or for a postponement of the signing of the document in order to make changes in it. At this stage, this would preclude a prompt signing of the document, which everyone regards as a very important instrument for establishing a stable peace in Central America.

Therefore, Nicaragua's position toward Contadora has had an impact, in turn, on the bilateral talks because Nicaragua finds itself in the advantageous position of having publicly announced its support for the Contadora Document, whereas the United States has expressed reservations about it and has announced that it is not prepared to sign the protocol attached to the Contadora Document. Rather, it wants a number of changes to be made in the Contadora Document and is, therefore, supporting an effort to delay its signing.

CHAMORRO DEMANDS IMMEDIATE END TO AGGRESSION

PA251537 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaragua demanded the immediate suspension of aggression against its territory in an address delivered during the debate on the Central American crisis at the UN General Assembly today.

Speaking at the 39th UN General Assembly, Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora charged that Washington has conducted an intense pressure campaign intended to reopen debates which may delay the signing of the Contadora Document.

Nicaragua denounced the Reagan administration's policy of state terrorism and reiterated its desire for peace, despite the U.S. nondeclared dirty war against it. Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora, addressing the General Assembly at the opening session, revealed a long list of facts and arguments showing that the dangers threatening Nicaragua increase daily. The following is a recorded portion of Ambassador Chamorro's statements at the United Nations today:

[Begin recording] Contrary to the Contadora Group's efforts, the United States has carried out, and continues to carry out, important military maneuvers in the area, while at the same time threats, menaces, and attacks continue to undermine the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua.

We believe that this policy of aggression carried out by the United States against my country, contrary to all rules and principles of international law, which has already claimed thousands of Nicaraguan lives and millions of dollars in losses, must cease. It is this indisputable fact that has moved my government to submit a draft resolution intended to obtain full support in the hope that an international outcry will bring to their senses those responsible for this merciless war against our people. This draft resolution merely seeks the suspension of aggression against Nicaragua.

Therefore, we hope it will receive the decisive support of the Nonaligned Movement member-nations and the interntional community, so that they may clearly prove their decision to contribute to the peace efforts in the area and to the suspension of the aggression against my country.

I want to point out that the world community is undergoing decisive moments on various problems affecting mankind, particularly the serious crisis afflicting Central America. In this respect, the world community must decide whether to choose peace by approving the Contadora Document and voting for Nicaragua's draft resolution, or to face the spectrum of a regional conflagration, thereby assuming responsibility for the outcome. The world community by remaining indifferent to the conflict, which our region is now undergoing, will have to answer to future generations. We are certain, Mr President, that the members of the United Nations, of the international community, and of the Nonaligned Movement, will decide in favor of peace. [end recording]

Chamorro Mora expressed his support for the Contadora draft resolution on the Central American crisis and exhorted the international community to support the members of that group. He said:

[Begin recording] The debate of this issue offers an excellent opportunity for the United States to reiterate its commitments to the peace efforts in Central America and express its decision to sign the additional protocol.

This year, the Contadora Group member-nations have prepared and submitted a draft resolution that contains the pacification efforts made by the four member-nations of the group, including their viewpoints on the important and decisive moment affecting the peace process, and are trying to obtain the broadest support of the international community for its prompt conclusion.

The document concurs with our viewpoints in that respect; therefore, our delegation expresses its decisive support for the draft resolution and exhorts the international community to also support the Contadora Group efforts, most essential at this moment, for the signing and ratification of the 7 December agreements. We hope, therefore, that the international community will overwhelmingly approve the draft resolution. [end recording]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, VOTER TURNOUT

PA250407 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2247 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Face the People" program featuring Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and vice presidential candidate for the FSLN, at the Elvis Diaz Institute in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] On many occasions, inside Nicaragua and abroad, our enemies have said that all you have to do is go to the markets to see that the people are not happy with the revolution. To this we have always answered that you have to visit the markets to see the freedom of expression that exists in Nicaragua. [applause and slogans]

Here in Nicaragua we all complain about everything. This is a freedom we won with the revolution. When we are not happy about something we say so, and we say it publicly and the way we, the Nicaraguans, like to say it: with the freedom to express ourselves. But our enemy is mistaken when it believes that these criticisms will translate into ill will. They believe that these criticisms or any commentary we may make will be changed into a determination to fight against the revolution and destroy the people's power. This is where they make their mistake. We can say here that one day we do not have something and on another day we do not have something else; we may complain of the bureaucratism of some officials; we may say that at times the revolutionary state does not function as it should. But complaining about this and wanting to destroy the revolutionary process and become allies of the counterrevolutionary are very different things, and this is something these people cannot comprehend. [applause and slogans]

Today we are holding this meeting, this event, as we approach the final stretch toward the elections. Only a few more days remain until 4 November. Now that I am sure that no one will be able to stop these elections from being held on 4 November, I can say that this has been a long struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people, a gigantic and heroic struggle to reach these 4 November elections.

There have been two groups: those wanting elections and the enemies of Nicaragua who are trying to prevent the elections. [slogans, applause]

As we have already said, they have done everything to stop the elections from being held on 4 November. They have campaigned abroad to discredit the elections, maneuvered to stop parties and organizations from registering for the elections, and maneuvered and pressured for other parties to withdraw from the elections, all to prevent elections in Nicaragua. Now, after the FSLN has put forth great efforts for those gentlemen of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] to register for these elections, U.S. newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES, a big newspaper in the United States, are reporting how the CIA made efforts for the gentlemen of the CDN not to register. They reported a series of meetings between a man named Enrique Bolanos [head of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and CIA agents in Costa Rica. These meetings were aimed at keeping the CDN from registering in these elections, because this was the CIA's goal. The CIA did not want the CDN to register, and they acheived their goal. Through the agents the CIA has within the CDN they were able to stop them from registering. What was their objective? To be able to say abroad that no one was participating in these elections and that therefore they were not legitimate.

Now they have gotten other parties to withdraw from the campaign, and they believe they will get still other parties to withdraw from the electoral process.

Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and a member of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], a patriot and honest man who has proven his patriotism and honesty throughout these years, has charged that U.S. Embassy officials have been pressuring the members of the PCDN who will meet on Sunday for the PCDN to withdraw from the electoral process. What we did last night, through the Foreign Ministry, was to call on the U.S. ambassador accredited here to tell him that the Nicaraguan Government knows that they are pressuring these parties to withdraw from the elections. We have protested, because the U.S. Government, through its ambassador, is meddling in Nicaraguan electoral matters in an attempt to stop these elections.

They know that the elections are important for the Nicaraguan people. They have been preaching abroad that it was necessary to hold elections in Nicaragua so that there could be a legal power that no one could question.

Now that they see the day coming closer, when they see that it is almost 4 November and they know that with the people's vote the FSLN will have an overwhelming victory, they begin to worry. They begin to worry because they realize that they will have no more excuses, and, despite all they say or do, once the elections are over no one will be able to say that the people did not choose the FSLN. [applause and slogans]

It will not be a foreign commission, a foreign tribunal, a rightist party which has refused to run in these elections, or Mr Reagan in Washington who will say whether the elections were valid or not, were legitimate not. No, it will be the Nicaraguan people who will decide. [applause and slogans] The people are the only judge the FSLN has ever recognized. Therefore, on 4 November we will hold something that will be very simple.

Here in Nicaragua we have approximately 1,560,000 people who have registered to vote. Where Mr Reagan comes from, where they say that there is a great democracy, I do not know if this is true, but they say that the United States is a great democracy only 35 or 40 percent of the registered voters vote.

Here in Nicaragua we believe that between 80 and 90 percent of the registered voters will vote. This represents more than 1.4 million votes or 1.3 million votes. The foreign observers who may come here, and there are many who are arriving to observe the elections, we expect some 400 or 500 foreign observers to come to represent various parties, governments, and organizations from several countries, and 500 or more correspondents who will be in the country during the elections, will see thousands upon thousands of Nicaraguans voting throughout the day, and this will legitimize these elections. The number of Nicaraguans who will vote on that day to choose the FSLN will vote against that man in Washington called Ronald Reagan because he is the man we will defeat here in Nicaragua with the elections. [applause and slogans]

As of 10 January, and for the next 6 years, they will not be talking to us about elections in Nicaragua. [applause and slogans] Therefore, companeros, we would like to remind you of something that is very important. Your vote on 4 November is a real weapon. According to the electoral law, it is forbidden to enter a voting booth with weapons, but this weapon, the vote, is a very powerful one. It is a very powerful weapon that all of you, all of us, will be able to use on 4 November. It is the weapon to show the faith the voting people have in their revolution, the FSLN, their homeland, Nicaragua, and peace. Whoever does not vote, whoever did not register, whoever is running from the elections because he is afraid of the Yankees and has no faith in the Nicaraguan people, will stand out, because he who has not sided with peace and has not voted has therefore sided with war and the counterrevolution, and what he wants is violence. The FSLN has responded and will continue to respond with violence when it is needed to defend the revolution.

MAP-ML LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA242150 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1330 GMT 23 Oct 84

["Final Stretch" interview program, with the participation of Isidro Tellez Teruno, secretary general of the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement, MAP-ML; Carlos Lucas, MAP-ML representative at the State Council; and Byron Gonzalez, moderator; at the Radio Sandino studios in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Gonzalez] Today we will analyze the development of the people's struggle in Nicaragua, based on the influence exerted by the MAP-ML at the political parties' summit meeting. First of all, we will ask Comrade Carlos Lucas to summarize the MAP-ML's role during the political parties' summit meeting, mainly its efforts to neutralize the right wing, bourgeois parties' influence.

[Lucas] In August 1980, the FSLN issued a statement convoking elections in 1985; that was in 1980. Later, as a result of the policy advocating national unity; the mixed economy project which has been carried out by the national reconstruction government; and the reconstruction of the bourgeoisie's economic and political forces, the FSLN was then compelled to make a few concessions to the bourgeoisie in the economic and political sector. Much pressure was exerted, and the FSLN began an institutionalization process which included the well-known political parties' law and concluded with an electoral law and the call for elections before 1985, that is, on 4 November 1984.

It is appropriate to mention that, prior to the FSLN's call for elections on 4 November, the bourgeoisie had been exerting pressure for the elections to be brought forward. There are official documents in which the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, demanded that elections be held in November. Late last year the FSLN decided to do this, that is, set a new date for the elections. Nevertheless, now that the bourgeoisie has been able to rebuild its economic power and control of the country's economic and political life, it has also been able to rebuild a sizeable armed counterrevolutionary apparatus, with the aid of U.S. imperialism and the puppet Honduran Armed Forces. This altered the correlation of forces between the revolution and the counterrevolution, and also the correlation of forces between the bourgeoisie and the FSLN, which has the power.

Therefore, the FSLN's call convoking elections on 4 November was issued within the context of a weakness in the workers' movement, as a consequence of the government's economic policy, which has set up a series of obstacles [words indistinct] against the workers' situation and their salaries, and by establishing a series of strange policies in the labor and political sector. Since the very moment when the call was issued for the elections, the bourgeoisie started to exert pressure and blackmail, casting doubts about the honestly of the elections and the call convoking them.

When the FSLN convoked the elections and then decided which organizations would participate it was done without the people's approval, so this is not exactly an objective political situation. It is due only to the FSLN's need to legitimize its power, regardless of the current situation of the workers and the revolution in the country.

Consequently, we are witnessing a destabilization of the institutionalization process: The bourgeoisie exerted pressure on the FSLN, the FSLN made all the preparations, and then the bourgeoisie rejected them. We are witnessing a political deterioration of the institutionalization process and the FSLN's power; it is also a deterioration of the electoral process as a solution to our national problems. The bourgeoisie has exploited the situation and claimed that the elections will not solve our problems; therefore, the only solution is a dialogue and a surrender of our revolutionary principles, thus casting aside the problems of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants.

Within this context, a series of meetings were held between the various parties participating in the electoral process. The MAP-ML participated in these meetings to learn about the other parties' basic views and proposals regarding the problems of the electoral process and put up a political and ideological fight, as we have done in the past, during the meetings.

[Gonzalez] Isidro, on Sunday the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, held an assembly meeting and decided to withdraw from the elections. Today, Monday a PLI television program issued what can be described as a direct call to abstain from voting. You can deduct that they advocate abstention by withdrawing from the elections. What does the MAP-ML have to say about the PLI's decision? Could it be that this is nothing but part of the blackmail, of the movement started by the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], which is the spokesman of the armed counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism?

[Tellez] Yes, the PLI's television program was a direct call for abstention. In other words, the PLI subtly discussed its views during the program. Therefore, we can easily come to this conclusion, based not only on this program but on the statement issued by the main PLI leaders, Virgilio Godoy and Constantino Pereira, on Sunday. This is an explicit call for abstention, and it was evident since the PLI withdrew from the electoral process.

The participation of the PLI in the Revolutionary Patriotic Front (FPR) was just a tactical move by that party. It was a move that would permit it to have political space, to be under the protection of Sandinism. Virgilio Godoy's position in the Labor Ministry was a tactical move. The same is true for the participation of Godoy's lieutenant in the Labor Ministry. Once the electoral campaign began, they came out with a position of confrontation against the FSLN, the labor organizations, and the popular organizations. In other words, the PLI's position at this time is nothing new. Our party has maintained a constant position of denouncing and unmasking the cloaked policy of those parties in the revolutionary process. We ask the Nicaraguan people and the working class to bear in mind who is really leading those parties. Virgilio Godoy said last night that his party does not follow guidelines from abroad. The Liberal International was here recently. The Liberal International does not represent the interests of the international proletariat. It represents the interests of the bourgeoisie at the international level. What was discussed at the meeting in Managua? What conclusions can we reach from the participation of the Liberal International and the instructions that it might have issued to the PLI about withdrawing from the elections? The Liberal International is aware of the CDN positions and U.S. imperialism's policy. The Liberal International is linked to the policy of international capitalism and U.S. imperialism. Just as our party, the MAP-ML, has pointed out that social democracy is the other face of imperialism, in this case we also point out that the Liberal International falls within the sector directed by U.S. imperalism.

[Gonzalez] Carlos Lucas, the mixed economy and its political expression in Nicaragua, national unity, and political pluralism have essentially been used to prevent the proletariat, the working class, and the poor peasants from seeking not only their independence as a class but also the path of building the power of the working class and its allies, the poor peasants and the workers in general. That has really been the role of the mixed economy. There was a point, I think it was point seven, in one of the agreements reached at the political parties' summit which states that the government will guarantee private property, including private, cooperative, and state property. What is the MAP-ML position on signing this agreement?

[Lucas] The article was not drafted in the terms that you have mentioned. The article does not say that private property is guaranteed. This was one of the points that led to a stalemate in the political parties' summit. The way the article was initially being proposed by all the other parties, including the FSLN, the Communist Party, and the Socialist Party, was an attack on the principles of the MAP-ML with regard to our views and position on the mixed economy, the government should guarantee the various forms of property that, without being all inclusive, include state, private, cooperative, and personal property and the combinations that might be derived from them. That is how the article is written. As you can see, it is written in general terms. The government assumes the commitment to guarantee the forms of property in effect within a mixed economy.

During the discussions on the mixed economy we expressed our views and a general statement was drafted. We maintain that none of the agreements that were reached violate or harm the principles of the MAP-ML.

[Gonzalez] Isidro, to conclude the program, in view of the possibility that other political parties of the bourgeoisie will withdraw from the elections following the PLI's withdrawal, what message do you have for the working class?

[Tellez] We ask the working class not to permit the bourgeoisie to blackmail it. The working class should take advantage of the current political situation to strengthen its revolutionary forces so as to subsequently struggle against these counter-revolutionary forces. We have been pointing out that PLI is not the only party that has maintained that position. The Democratic Conservative Party has also done so. We believe there should be no change in the 4 November elections. The electoral process should continue. The working class should mobilize. The popular organizations should mobilize and increase their organizational levels so as to improve their capacity for struggle and for confrontation with these counterrevolutionary forces.

CDN LEADER SCORES PLI PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA242210 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] "History will determine who has betrayed the people, they or us," Guillermo Potoy [prominent member of the Social Democratic Party] has said, commenting on a speech by "opposition" candidate Constantino Pereira of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI].

The so-called "opposition candidate" Constantino Pereira of the PLI, assailed the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD] in a violent speech against the Nicaraguan opposition, calling them a "den of traitors and turncoats."

"The fact that they are collaborating to legalize the FSLN is the first element history will note to determine who is really on the Nicaraguan people's side," Potoy said. "Each party has the right to do what it deems best, and since the CDN did not feel there were enough guarantees for truly free elections, we said we would not participate," Potoy added.

"We are supporting the people's demands, and that is why we are not going to give in, because we would be betraying the people, who are shouting at the top of their lungs to put an end to rationing and to restore freedoms," Potoy said.

The PSD leader also said that "the other parties are taking orders from the FSLN, and they do and say what the FSLN tells them to do and say."

"That is why one day we see them attacking Sandinism and demanding guarantees, pretending they are of the opposition, and the next day they attack the CDN for not participating in the electoral farce. We must let them know that we understand that they are doing what the FSLN tells them to do.

"We must point out that it was the CDN, the only political force in the country, that submitted a peace plan for Nicaragua when we issued a 9-point document last December, but they did not pay any attention to it, thus closing the way to truly free and democratic elections," Potoy said.

"We want to note that the PLI leaders collaborated with the Sandinist government for 4 years, not leaving us good memories, especially among the workers; then they withdrew from the government in order to participate in the Sandinist electoral process; and recently they have attacked the Nicaraguan opposition. All of this confirms that the PLI is carrying out the second phase of its collaboration with the government, but this time as the "opposition."

"On analyzing the electoral law, drafted and approved to allow the FSLN to win the elections, and the statements by Pereira we reach the conclusion that both these aspects were planned by the FSLN. It is another attack on the CDN carried out by Sandinism," Potoy said.

CASTRO RECEIVES GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV

FL251248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night received Comrade Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, who arrived late in the day accompanied by a special delegation. The meeting was held in the traditional atmosphere of fraternity and sincere friendship which characterizes the close relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. The two sides examined matters dealing with economic cooperation between the two countries for the next 5-year period and longer term.

CASTRO MEETS BULGARIA'S FILIPOV AT AIRPORT

FL260144 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Today, Grisha Filipov, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, arrived in Cuba. Filipov and his accompanying delegation were met at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and Cuba's permanent representative to CEMA. The Bulgarian delegation, which arrived this afternoon, will participate in the 39th CEMA meeting, which will meet in Havana beginning 29 October.

MONTANE OROPESA MEETS WITH POLAND'S RAKOWSKI

FL260039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, met today with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and deputy premier of Poland, in Havana. The two leaders discussed the friendly relations and cooperations between their countries and the construction of socialism in Cuba and Poland.

VIETNAM'S TO HUU ARRIVES, MET BY MIRET

FL252056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] To Huu, Politburo member of the SRV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, has arrived in Havana. He is heading the SRV's delegation which will participate in the 39th CEMA meeting. To Huu was met at the airport terminal by Pedro Miret, Cuban Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

MAURICE BISHOP CALLED HERO AT SANTIAGO CEREMONY

FL251916 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] On this October afternoon, we have unveiled something more than just the facial image of a man, it is the presence of a hero whose life and actions had the same strength as bronze and the same serenity as the trunk which sustains it, said Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, Central Committee member and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba, during a ceremony for the unveiling of a bust of the late Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop at the Casa del Caribe in Santiago de Cuba city.

BISHOP MEMORIAL MEETING CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS

FL251350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Support for the Contadora Group's efforts and condemnation of U.S. aggression in the Caribbean as well as demands that such aggression cease immediately were some of the proposals of the participants in the meeting of Caribbean intellectuals, entitled, "Maurice Bishop in Memoriam," which conclude today in Santiago de Cuba.

The meeting's final resolution states that the Caribbean countries today are experiencing the most serious economic and political crisis ever recorded as a result of capitalist subjugation, and aggravated by the actions of the Ronald Reagan administration, whose most recent adventure is the Grenada occupation. The participants presented reports for the consideration of the intellectuals.

GRANMA EDITORIAL MARKS GRENADA INVASION

PA260410 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] GRANMA, the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], says in its editorial today marking the first anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, that Maurice Bishop is not dead; he lives among his people and in the heart of all of the world's revolutionaries. GRANMA stresses that the name and legacy of assassinated Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop today more than ever represents a symbol for his people and for all Third World peoples struggling for national liberation and against imperialism.

The newspaper recalls that exactly 1 year ago, several thousand U.S. troops and elite units invaded Grenada, a tiny island in the Caribbean, which can fit 27,219 times into the U.S. territory. GRANMA adds that 4 and 1/2 years ago, the courageous people of that Caribbean island, led by their undisputed leader Maurice Bishop, began a revolutionary process through which they had, above all, attained true political independence and advanced in building a better future.

In its editorial, GRANMA, the official PCC organ, also remembers the 24 Cuban internationalists who fell in combat against the U.S. troops and who formed part of a contingent of civilian construction workers who were contributing to the Grenadian people's progress and welfare.

CYPRIOT JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS BRAVO, ESCALONA

FL260209 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Cypriot Justice Minister Kliridhis met today with Comrade Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the People's Government National Assembly. Also present was Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera. Since his arrival in Cuba, the Cypriot minister has visited places of social and cultural interest.

After the meeting, Kliridhis visited the National Union of Cuban Lawyers headquarters, where he was received by Escalona, and by Juan Vega Vega, and Menelao Mora, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the lawyers organization.

DISARMAMENT, C. AMERICA DISCUSSED AT UN

PA250400 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Report by Julio Perez from the 39th UN General Assembly session]

[Text] Disarmament and Central America are still main issues in the debates at the 39th UN General Assembly: This Monday Cuba submitted to the UN General Assembly First Commission its views on the disarmament issued. Oscar Oramas, Cuban ambassador to the the United Nations, condemned imperialism and efforts by reactionary sectors to impose their will by the use of force and to obtain military superiority at all costs.

Oramas said that this is a serious obstacle to negotiations and to resolving the delicate problems that are a threat to peace and international security. Cuba is in favor of detente, because the threat of a world holocaust has never been greater, Ambassador Oramas pointed out. He accused the United States of imposing a desperate arms race at the expense of the economic and social development of the other countries in the world.

Oramas said Washington's policy is one of threats, blackmail, intolerance, and imposition to avoid disarmament talks by every means. After mentioning U.S. military programs, including those in outer space, Oramas said that those who boycott the disarmament talks are the same as those who support the South African regime and Zionism and who threaten Cuba and Nicaragua. They are the ones who are opposed to all efforts to establish a climate of peace in Central America, Oramas indicated.

It was Central America that was on the agenda at Monday's UN meeting, when Nicaragua submitted a resolution in which it reiterated its rights to sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence. The resolution says that these rights should be respected and under no circumstances threatened by open or covert military or paramilitary activities that violate the principle of the nonuse of force or that threaten to use force to resolve international disputes.

This bill is to a large extent related to the CIA activities in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The CIA's manual for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaires, recently revealed by a U.S. newspapers, describes step by step the subversive actions to be carried out against the Nicaraguan people and government. Not even President Reagan could minimize the impact of this manual in Sunday's debate.

This code of conduct either proves that the U.S. Government continues to support CIA activities, disregarding opposition from Congress, or that the CIA is acting on its own without consulting anyone, which leaves much to be said about the U.S. Government's authority. This and other recent incidents have prompted Nicaragua to submit the resolution which should be reviewed and approved by the UN General Assembly as part of its discussion of the Central American situation.

Further Report

FL251308 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba's Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas Oliva said at the UN: Only an honorable and worthy solution to the Central American conflict, based on mutual compromises, can save Central America from a war of greater dimensions.

Speaking before the plenary session debating the delicate Central American situation, Oramas Oliva expressed his country's support for any process of negotiation which Nicaragua starts in this direction, and support for any accord which Nicaragua signs on this matter. The military and paramilitary aggressions against the Nicaraguan Government, he said, have not stopped, and have generated an alarming toll of human losses and material damages to that country while the most contemptible press campaign is taking place to denigrate and distort the country and its leaders. The Cuban ambassador added that the U.S. undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution has taken on progressively more refined characteristics, thus turning the region into one of the most serious centers of world attention.

'OUR AMERICA' VIEWS 'UPROAR' OVER CIA MANUAL

PA251524 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Although no one should be surprised by the misdeeds that are planned or committed by the CIA, the most recent of these unlawful actions, which has become known to the public, has caused a great international uproar. Even within the United States, several congressmen and other political personalities have accused the present U.S. Government of involvement in the CIA's criminal plans.

The case at hand involves a so-called "Operational Manual on Guerrilla Psychological Warfare," prepared by the CIA, which gives instructions for terrorist actions in Nicaragua, particularly the assassination of revolutionary leaders. The CIA recommends that common criminals be contracted for that purpose.

With its customary gall and terrorist nature the CIA also encouraged the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders to create their own martyrs. It recommends that the counter-revolutionary forces organize violent demonstrations in Managua and other Nicaraguan cities so that an opposition leader can be killed and his death used to rally the people.

The terrorist manual to which we refer was drafted over a year ago and was first used in late 1983. A copy of the document was obtained and disseminated by THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. U.S. intelligence sources confirmed its authenticity and President Ronald Reagan said only that he was unaware of the matter because, he claims, the manual had been prepared by the CIA without his consent.

Although it is possible for the CIA to prepare and implement terrorist plans without the approval of the president, it is highly unlikely that Reagan was not consulted on the matter because, among other things, the present White House chief has authorized, or ordered, worse things.

In any case, this new act of aggression against Nicaragua, which is added to the lengthy CIA criminal record, has elicited adverse statements by several congressmen, some of whom allege that Congress was not consulted by the CIA before the plan was drafted. According to Democratic Congressman Edward Boland, the CIA manual on terrorist actions against Nicaragua is disastrous for U.S. foreign policy. Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell has also stressed that although President Reagan has launched an antiterrorist campaign, he is also apparently involved in the execution of terrorist activities. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has said that the investigation ordered by Reagan in connection with the terrorist manual distributed by the CIA in Nicaragua is definitely not enough.

He went even further when he stressed: I want CIA Director William Casey to go. I think, he added, that this is a shameful situation and that he should leave the post right now. If he does not leave, that will prove that President Reagan condones the actions carried out by the CIA chief.

The scandal surrounding the CIA manual on terrorism, prepared and distributed by the CIA to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, has become a key element in the propaganda against Reagan in the current electoral process. This new criminal action against Nicaragua by the imperialists confirms once again that the government in Washington is the worst threat to world peace.

COMMENTARY NOTES U.S. SETBACKS IN EL SALVADOR

FL251750 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1310 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Commentary by Francisco Ramirez and Gardenia Miralles]

[Excerpts] The topics of today's commentary will be on what was published in yesterday's newspaper on the downing of a helicopter by El Salvador's guerrilla forces and the death of one of the Salvadoran military's principal leaders.

[Miralles] Well, I think, Ramirez, that the events stated by the announcer are clear, and the downing of the helicopter carrying Colonel Domingo Monterrosa and other high-ranking Salvadoran officers has been a hard blow to the Salvadoran Government and shows the power which the guerrillas have at present. Lieutenant Colonel James Steele, chief of the U.S. advisers in the eastern region of El Salvador, had suggested that Monterrosa be named commander of all Army forces because he was considered one of the most capable counterguerrilla fighters among the Armed Forces chiefs. He was the first commander of the elite Atlacatl Battalion, which was formed in 1981 with more than 1,200 soldiers trained in the United States. I believe that what has been currently taking place in El Salvador demonstrates the strength of the guerrillas. What do you think?

[Ramirez] I agree, Gardenia. Their strength has been demonstrated not only in the downing of the helicopter in which high-ranking officers were traveling -- they were conducting a counterinsurgent flight in the eastern part of the country -- but also when approximately 5 days ago a CIA spy plane carrying several agents was downed. As you said before, this event shows beyond a doubt the guerrilla forces fighting abilities, and the effectiveness of their intelligence service. They are able to prepare with anticipation and great precision operations of this type.

[Miralles] This is a fact: the FMLN has occupied three-fourths of the country. It is an organized military force able to conduct antiaircraft activities, such as downing the CIA plane and the helicopter in which these high-ranking officers were traveling. They were the directors of the Torola IV offensive which is currently under way and after starting on 15 October when the Las Palmas talks were being held. Some 5,000 troops are participating in the offensive in Morazan, San Miguel, Usulutan, and La Union Provinces in the eastern part of the country where the guerrillas conduct most of their fighting.

I think what demonstrates that these actions are blows to Reagan's policies and the policies he has planned for El Salvador is that the Reagan administration's information sources say the incidents were accidents. In describing them as accidents, they do not want to acknowledge the guerrillas' power and military prowess, thereby not acknowledging their strength.

This demonstrates that Reagan's policies have no way out, that the military activity in El Salvador is very costly, that there is no possibility that the guerrillas will be defeated, and that they cannot avoid intervening in military activity, which grows more each day.

In the areas where the guerrillas are in control social-political organizations have been formed, such as the people's government [poderes populares], which has allowed the people to learn about other ideas for a future government or political option for El Salvador.

[Ramirez] Duarte showed that he was truly dismayed over Monterrosa's death, it was a real blow to the regime, to the Pentagon with its advisers, and to the CIA with its plane. And, I believe this event should move Duarte, the ultrarightist sectors of the Salvadoran Army, and the United States, which has up to now been following a military solution policy, to reflect on what has happened. They should be convinced that the road leading to political negotiations, as has been proposed, is the correct path to avoid continuing these types of activities.

COMMENTARY LAUDS REGIONAL COMMON MARKET

FL241614 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Commentary by Roberto Alvarez Quinones]

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the Latin American Council, SELA's main body, will begin today in Caracas. SELA has 25 members from Latin America and the Caribbean.

A conference at the expert level has been in session in Caracas since 15 October, and the ministerial-level meeting which starts today will try to produce a more cohesive Latin American response to the region's economic crisis, to relations with the industrialized West, specifically with the United States, and to developing trade, economic, and cooperation relations among Latin American nations and with CEMA member-countries.

It was reported yesterday that SELA would work toward forming a Latin American common market. SELA's permanent secretary, Sebastian Alegrett, from Venezuela, reported that a large meeting on foreign trade had been called for next year to create a Latin American common market. This is important because a common market would allow negotiating an exchange of products among these nations without the use of money or direct credits. It would be a sophisticated barter system. For example, Venezuela would barter petroleum for Colombia's coffee and, if the value of petroleum was greater than that of coffee, Colombia would pay the difference with money to Venezuela.

It seems the industrialized nations will not do anything to alleviate the situation in Latin America. There is a general consensus among the delegations at this conference as well as among the region's governments, that if the nations do not unite, they will not accomplish anything.

A vicious circle has started which cannot be broken if a Latin America unit or bloc is not created. Time passes and the industrialized nations show that they will not give in or make concessions, while protectionism continues hurting these nations.

Starting today in Caracas, it will be demonstrated what kind of determination Latin American can show, and what possibilities they have of developing a Latin American common market in the near future. At the Group of 77 meeting, Latin American nations and nations from other regions agreed that a bank for the South was needed in order to avoid dependency on the IMF. Now there is talk about a Latin American common market.

The meeting should be followed closely, as should the next steps taken by Latin American and Caribbean nations, including Cuba, to see what possibilities exist to create a common market in order to provide an effective response to this crisis and to find ways to deal with capitalist, industrialized nations.

'INTEGRAL BRIGADE SYSTEM' SHOWS RESULTS

FL251956 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] This year it is expected that the number of enterprises that employ the integral brigade system in industry will increase from 14 to 25. These groups already have recorded favorable results by increasing production and productivity, among other factors.

This statement was made at a press conference presided over by Manuel Lopez, industrial sector director of the Directorate for Overall Work Organization and Salaries of the State Committee of Labor and Social Security, who emphasized the importance of the integral brigades.

These brigades were formed last year to group together workers who work on a single industrial process or a part of it, and is formed only if results can be measured. The workers obtain special incentives for positive production.

These brigades unite the individual interest with the social interest, but the social interest is emphasized because the extra wage benefits are due to results of the whole brigade.

'SACRA-84' MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS IN CAMAGUEY

FL252040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1922 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The "Sacra-84" military exercise began today in Camaguey Province with the enthusiastic participation of the people, who were organized in defense zones. The exercise was named for a significant battle fought in the area by General Maximo Gomez.

At 0723 it was announced to the public through the Civil Defense warning system that a surprise massive air attack by an enemy was imminent. Members of the Territorial Troops Militia, Civil Defense, and mass organizations such as the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, Federation of Cuban Women, and the National Association of Small Farmers, are also taking an active part in the exercise under the direction of the Defense Councils at various levels.

To prepare themselves for a people's war, should it become necessary, residents of Camaguey today began the "Sacra-84" military exercise. They were organized in defense zones.

DEFENSE PROJECTS PROGRESS AT HAVANA SCHOOLS

FL252148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1928 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Members of the Third Party Congress Fortification Building Brigade of La Lisa Municipality, City of Havana Province, are making progress on important defense projects aimed at protecting the lives of children. The collective, made up of about 300 men and women, is building shelters in the Los (Anamitas) child care center in the same area.

The brigade is also building fortifications and creating camouflage at the Manuel Sanguily Primary School, where 310 students will be sheltered in case of a surprise attack. Meanwhile members of this brigade are working in other City of Havana defense zones to protect the people of the province.

GRENADA

GOVERNOR GENERAL REPLACES ELECTION COMMISSIONER

FL260048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 25, CANA -- Grenada's supervisor of elections, Roy Chasteau, has lost his job -- just five weeks before the country's general election. The British-trained lawyer was today handed a letter by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon revoking his appointment.

Sir Paul told Chasteau in the letter, dated October 24, "in the interest of your health and because of the close proximity of the elections, I have decided to revoke your appointment as supervisor of elections as from today. "I am designating the health education officer, Mr Alphonsus Redhead, as the supervisor of elections." Redhead is due to take up the job tomorrow, electoral sources said.

Chasteau, who holds the substantive post of deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, told reporters he thought the removal was "a bit drastic." Less than one week ago Chasteau left hospital recovering from a reported "mild" heart attack. In June, Chasteau threatened to resign from the elections office during a long-running battle with Sir Paul over the removal of one of his senior staffers by the public service commission. At the time, Chasteau accused the interim government of interfering with the running of the office, which is responsible for setting up the elections machinery to return Grenada to constitutional rule.

RADIX, MBPM MARK ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. INVASION

FL260058 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 25, CANA -- The lone left-wing political party contesting the December 3 general elections in Grenada today used the first anniversary of the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island to condemn those who took part in the act.

Kendrick Radix of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) described the invasion to topple a Marxist junta that had seized power in a bloody coup killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others as a "savage American attack." He was addressing about 50 people attending a graveside ceremony here to pay respect to 13 soldiers of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) killed in combat against the U.S. troops.

Radix, who served as industrialisation minister in Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), said that if the late prime minister had not died in such a brutal manner the American troops would have met another Vietnam on their arrival because the men, women, and children of Grenada "would have resisted the enemy."

The ex-PRG minister also lased out a Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and "his American advisors," accusing them of trying to hide the spot where Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues killed in the coup were allegedly buried, Bishop's body has never been found.